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Plan of the Elementary Geography.

It requires the pupil to learn only what he can retain in his memory, after leaving school.

It makes a specialty of teaching by means of pictures, maps, charts and written exercises. (See pages 3, 19, 25, 28, 36 and 52.)

It unites locality with some interesting fact or event.

It gives prominence to Commercial Geography, comprising exports, imports and the principal routes of trade and travel.

It associates places with their products by means of small charts; thus reaching the mind of the learner through the medium of the eye.

It contains balloon views of North and South America, which serve as substitutes for long, verbal descriptions.

It contains numerous pictures of the people in different countries, showing their characteristic dress and features.

At the end of each section the pupils are required to prepare a Topical Review of the same, in writing, according to the models on pages 15 and 19. These exercises will be found both profitable and interesting.

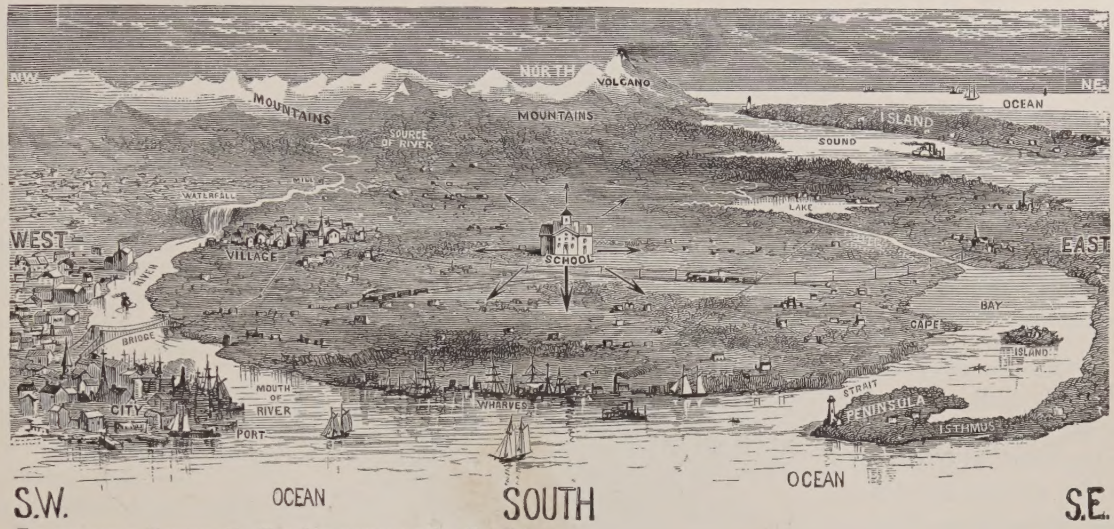
Its maps of the States taken in connection with the list of cities, towns and villages on page 76, will be found useful for reference.

Its plan of presenting animals, birds, etc., engraved on a uniform scale, to show at a glance their comparative and actual size, is a novel and attractive feature. (See pages 53*a*, 71, 71*a*.)

Throughout the book, directions are given to teachers as to the best way to prepare and conduct the lessons.

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To prepare a Lesson, the Teacher may require the class to read the numbered paragraphs aloud, as a reading lesson.

THE QUESTIONS should be varied and familiar in form. They can be easily constructed by the Teacher, simply by using *what*, *which*, *why*, or *where* in connection with the first part of each sentence.

THE TEACHER SHOULD ACCEPT any answer which shows that the pupil possesses the correct idea of the subject, although it might not be expressed in the particular words of the book.

1. This is a picture of a part of the world we live in.

2. Besides the world, we see the **sun, moon and stars,** which are very, very far from us. The largest of these are the **sun and stars**; they are very much larger than the whole world, but they appear small because of their **great distance from us.**

3. In the morning you see the sun rise in the **east,** and in the evening you see it go down in the **west.**

4. If you stand up and point toward the east with your right hand, and toward the west with your left hand, in front of you will be the **north,** and behind you, **the south.**

REMEMBER that the points North, East, South, West, etc., are on the *surface* of the earth, as shown in the picture.

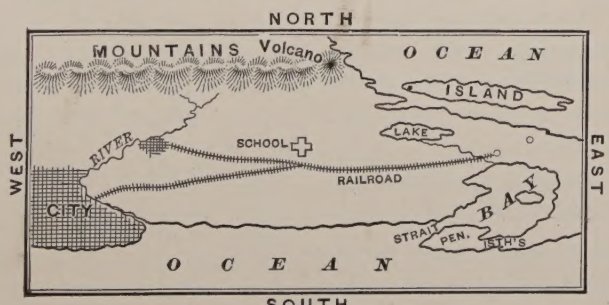
Above you is *Up*, not *North*.

5. In the middle of the picture, you see a **school-house.** North of the school are **mountains**; west of it, **a village**; southwest, **a city**; southeast, **a strait**; and northeast, **an island.** You see two trains of cars, one of which is moving toward the **west,** and the other, toward the **southwest.**

6. The direction from the school to the bay is **east**; to the lake, **northeast**; to the waterfall, **west**; to the source of the river, **northwest**; and to the mouth of the river, **southwest.**

Point to an island in the picture. Point to an island on the map below. Point out on both the picture and the map, a peninsula,—an isthmus,—a cape,—a lake,—a mountain,—a strait. What do you see on the banks of the river?

Stand up in your school-room and point to the east,—west,—north,—south. If you should walk or ride a short distance north of your school, what would you see?



The answer may be a village, lake, church, mill, or other prominent object.

What would you see east of your school? South? West?

The places shown in the picture are here represented on a map. The pupils may now draw a map of the vicinity of their own school-house. Begin by locating the school in the center.

1. The world we live in is wonderfully fitted for our use and enjoyment; it is called the **Earth.**

2. The Earth is a **great ball or globe.** Its surface or outside part is composed of **land and water.**



THE EARTH.

3. Nearly everywhere on the land we see **trees, grass,** and many kinds of **plants,** which are very useful to us; indeed, so much so, that without them we could not **live.** Without trees we should have no **fruit;** without wheat and other grain we should have no **bread.**

The Teacher will ask the following questions, and give a short explanation of each subject. In all such cases of questioning, first ask about something which the children *have seen*, then about what they have heard or read, so as to lead them to *observe* and *think*.

Have you ever seen fruit trees? What kinds? Which are large? Which are small? What fruits have you seen on the trees? Which are most useful to us?

What is bread made of? What is flour? What is grass good for? What animals eat grass? What is hay?

Of what use is the horse? The cow? The ox? The sheep? The hog? What do these animals eat?

Did you ever see the Earth? Do we live on the outside of the Earth, or inside of it?

4. If you should be **carried by a balloon** all around the world, you would see three times as much **water as land.** You would see two great bodies of **land on opposite sides of the globe;** these are two **continents.** The smaller portions of land which you would see surrounded by water are called **islands.**

Did you ever see an island? Where is it? Were there houses and trees on it? Could you sail around it?

5. Water covers about **three-fourths of the Earth's surface.** It is divided into **five oceans, called the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic Oceans.**

Did you ever see an ocean? Where? What did you see on the ocean? What kinds of fish are caught in the ocean? Is the water good to drink? What do you see on the land?

6. When you see how useful and beautiful the land is, you might think it would be better for us if the whole surface of the Earth consisted of land with its **fields, forests, rivers, lakes and streams;** but you will soon learn that without these great oceans we would not be able to **live on the Earth.**

7. As the wind carries your balloon along you will see that the land is very **uneven;** that the high lands, which we call **hills and mountains,** are mostly covered with **trees;** that the low lands, called **valleys,** and the level lands, called **plains,** are dotted all over with **cities, towns, villages, fields and forests;** and that streams of water, called **rivers,** flow from the **hills and mountains,** through valleys and across plains into the **ocean.**

8. As you move past them you ask, Of what use are those huge mountains? Look closely, and you may see men busy in and around dark **caves or openings.** These openings are mines from which come our **coal and iron,** or, perhaps, our **gold, silver, copper and lead;** and from the dark forests comes the **timber of which our houses and ships are built.**

Can you drink rain water? River water? Spring water? Well water?

Mention some of the uses of Coal,—Iron,—Gold,—Silver,—Copper,—Lead.

9. If you should sail up a river from its mouth, or the place where it **empties**, you would find that it becomes **narrower as you ascend it.** Soon you might meet **waterfalls and rapids,** and you can sail **no further.** Here you find **mills and factories,** whose great wheels are easily turned by the **falling water.** These wheels keep in motion the **machinery** which grinds wheat into **flour,** saws logs into **boards,** and changes rags into **paper;** so giving us **bread, houses, and books.**



PART OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Did you ever see a river? Drink its water? Sail on it? Did you ever see a mill? How does the water turn the miller's wheel?

10. Places having such advantages for manufacturing articles and goods, and for sending them away to be sold, are the sites very often selected for **villages and cities.**

What village have you seen? What city? What mills have you seen there? What factories? Were they near a river, lake, or canal? If so, what did the boats carry away?

11. The source, or beginning of a river, is usually **one or more springs.**

Did you ever see a spring? Was it on the top, the side, or at the foot of a hill? Of what use is a spring?

12. Crossing plains and valleys, you observe clear fields which provide **wheat, corn, hay and potatoes,** or broad plantations where the **cotton plant grows.** Cotton grows in **our Southern States better than anywhere else,** and brings to our country **great wealth.** So, while wool is obtained from the **sheep's back,** cotton comes from a **plant.**

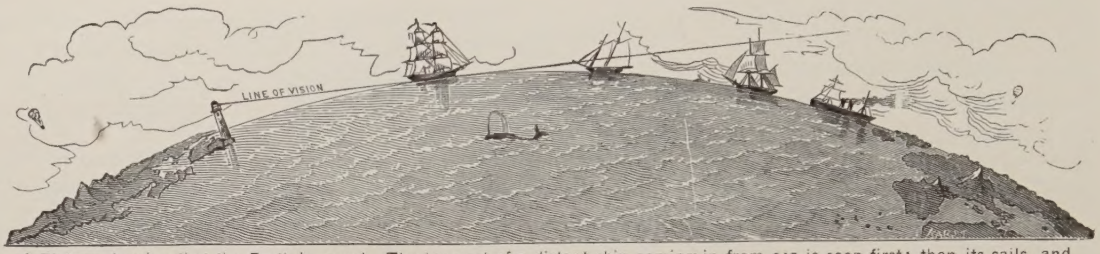
Name some article of clothing manufactured from wool. From cotton.

13. While you are interested in watching the farmer, the lumberman, the miner, and the manufacturer, all busily engaged in their various occupations, suddenly your balloon enters something which looks like smoke and conceals everything from your view; it is not smoke, but a **cloud, fog, or mist.** A cloud consists of **water which has become so thin and light that it rises in the air.** The steam or vapor which rises from boiling water is simply the **water made so thin and light by the heat that it rises.** Now, the heat of the sun causes vapor to rise from **the oceans, lakes and ponds.** This vapor becomes clouds which float in the air until they become too heavy to float any longer, when they fall to the earth in drops; that is **rain.**

Where, then, do the clouds come from which supply the land with rain? *Ans.* Mostly from the ocean. How are the clouds carried from the ocean to the land? *Ans.* By the winds. If there were no winds, would the rain fall on the land, or the ocean? *Ans.* On the ocean. Now you see one of the uses of the wind.

14. Some of the rain runs directly into **rivers and lakes,** but much of it sinks a little way into the ground, and appears again on the surface, forming **springs and streams.**

15. The rain which falls upon fields and orchards causes **grass, grain, and fruit to grow.**



A Picture showing that the Earth is round. The topmast of a distant ship coming in from sea is seen first; then its sails, and afterward, its hull or body.

16. The highest mountains on the Earth have their summits or tops continually covered with **snow.** The effect of these cold mountain tops on the clouds or vapors, is to condense them into drops which fall in the form of **rain,** as shown in the picture on page 5.

Do you now see that the sun, oceans, winds and mountains act together in making the earth beautiful and fit for us to live in?

TOPICAL DIAGRAM.

SHOWING WHAT MANKIND DEPENDS ON.

MAN	FOOD . .	PLANTS / ANIMALS	Depend on	*Sun.*
	WATER .	RAIN . .		*Air.*
	CLOTHING	PLANTS / ANIMALS		*Ocean.*
				Land.

17. The continents or largest bodies of land, are divided into **countries.** The continents are **two** in number, and they contain about **70 countries.** The country in which we live is called **the United States.** The other principal countries in the world are **England, Germany, Russia, France and China.**

18. The two continents are separated from each other by two oceans. One of these oceans, the Atlantic, appears in the picture above. A part of the Western Continent is represented on the **left,** and a part of the Eastern, on the **right.**

19. Countries are separated from each other mostly by **rivers and mountain ranges.**

20. Countries differ from each other in many respects; some are so hot all the year that **trees and flowers are always green or in bloom;** while in some others the ground is **continually frozen.** In others, the climate is not always **hot nor always cold;** these have a gradual change from **heat to cold, and from cold to heat;** such a country is the one we live in. We have four seasons: **Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.**

21. Whether a country has a hot, cold, or temperate climate, depends chiefly on **its situation on the globe;** for, although the sun shines regularly upon every part of **the earth's surface,** yet some parts receive more **heat than others.** The hottest parts of the Earth are **those on which the sun shines the most directly;** the coldest are **those which the sun's rays strike in the most slanting direction.**

22. This can be illustrated by directing a stream of water upon a large ball and observing the force with which it strikes the different parts of the ball. The stream strikes with the greatest force that part of the ball which is **directly opposite the pipe,** and with less and less force toward **the top and bottom of the ball.** That part of the Earth which the sun's rays strike the most directly we call the **Torrid Zone.** The coldest parts of the Earth's surface are the **Frigid Zones.**

Point to the Torrid or hottest zone in the picture on the opposite page. Point to the Frigid or coldest zones. What zone is between the Torrid and the North Frigid Zone? Between the Torrid and the South Frigid Zone? How many Zones are there?

23. Countries differ also in the amount of **rain which falls.** Some have a great deal of rain, while others have **none.** Therefore, countries vary in respect to their **climates, as hot, cold, temperate, wet, or dry.**

24. The sun gives us **heat and light.**

25. The world revolves, or spins like a **top**; if it did not, one side of it would have **continual day,** while the other side would have **continual night.** The change from day to night and from night to day is, therefore, caused by **the revolution of the Earth on its axis.**

26. The Earth's axis is a line on which **it turns.** The ends of the axis, or the two points where it touches the surface of the earth, are called the **North and the South Pole.**

27. The Earth revolves on its axis once every **24 hours**; about one-half of this is **day,** and one-half, **night.**

What line or circle separates the North Frigid Zone from the North Temperate? *Ans.* **The Arctic Circle.** The North Temperate from the Torrid? *Ans.* **The Tropic of Cancer.** The Torrid from the South Temperate? *Ans.* **The Tropic of Capricorn.** The South Temperate from the South Frigid Zone? *Ans.* **The Antarctic Circle.**

28. Any circle divided into 360 equal parts is divided into **degrees**; therefore, a degree is **a three hundred and sixtieth part of a circle.** The larger the circle the larger is the **degree.**

29. A semi-circle, or half-circle, contains **180°**; and a quarter of a circle contains **90°**. This sign [°] signifies degrees.

30. The Equator is **a great circle drawn around the globe from east to west**; it is in the middle of the **Torrid Zone.**

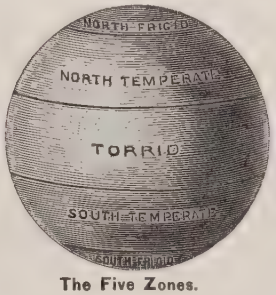
How many degrees between the North and the South Pole? *Ans.* **180°.** Between the Equator and the North Pole? *Ans.* **90°.** Equator and the South Pole? *Ans.* **90°.** The Equator divides the Earth into **Northern and Southern Hemispheres.** A meridian divides the Earth into **Eastern and Western Hemispheres.**

31. The distance of any place north or south from the Equator is called **the latitude of that place.** The distance from the Equator to either of the poles is **90 degrees.** We call this the **latitude of the poles.** A place midway between the Equator and the North Pole, we say, is, **45° north latitude,** and a place midway between the Equator and the S. Pole is **45° S. latitude.**

The distance around the earth is about 25,000 miles.

The city of New Orleans is one-third the distance from the Equator to the North Pole. Its latitude is, therefore, 30°.

32. The nearer you approach the Equator, the hotter you find the **climate**; the nearer you approach the Frigid Zones, the **colder it is.**



The Five Zones.



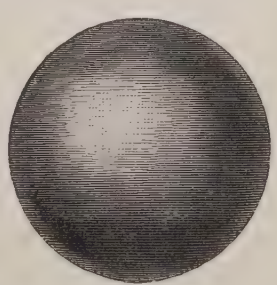
Equator and Small Circles.

33. All circles or lines which you see drawn on globes or maps from north to south are called **Meridians**; and, whether they appear straight or curved, their direction is always **north and south.**

34. Distance east or west from a meridian is called **longitude.**

35. Parallels of latitude are all those circles or lines which cross globes and maps from right to left; their direction is always **east and west.**

36. By means of the Equator and other circles, we measure **distances on the Earth and find the situation of any place.**



A Sphere or Globe.



A Hemisphere.

37. **A sphere is a globe; a hemisphere is half a globe.** The diameter of a sphere is a straight line drawn through the **center,** from **side to side.**

A fence separating one farm from another is a *real* line; but, without a fence or wall, the boundary, or line of separation, would be an *imaginary* line. The Equator and other circles here mentioned are imaginary, not real.



A Field of Wheat.

38. Countries differ in their **climates,** and, consequently, in their **vegetable productions;** therefore, nearly every country produces something which other countries do not. We get tea from **Asia,** coffee from **South America,** and here we raise **cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco,** with which we supply many other countries. The cultivation of the soil is called **agriculture.**

Who are engaged in agriculture?
Mention the principal farming utensils and machines.
Can a country be prosperous whose crops fail? What is a famine?

39. Besides cultivating the soil, many farmers, as well as graziers, raise live stock, which includes **horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.**

40. Many men are engaged in cutting down forest trees for **lumber,** which is used in building **houses and ships.** Much valuable timber is cut in the United States. Trees wonderful for their size are in **California.** Some are higher than **the steeple of Trinity Church in the city of New York,** or over 300 feet high; and each trunk is so thick that **a man would take more than 30 steps or paces to walk around it.**

41. The farmer furnishes **wheat and corn;** the planter, **cotton;** the grazier, **wool;** the lumberman, **wood;** and the miner, **iron;** but before these articles can be used, they must be taken to the **mill, factory, machine-shop, or foundry,** where the manufacturer prepares or shapes them into **food, clothing, furniture, tools, machines, etc.**

42. Another important occupation is **fishing;** and many fishermen are engaged in catching **cod, mackerel and whales.**

43. The people of different countries have established a system of trade or exchange, which we call **commerce.** This gives them a greater variety of useful articles, and brings the nations of the world into **more friendly relations with each other.**

44. The articles which we get from other countries we call **imports;** those we send or sell to others we call **exports.**

45. We import **tea, coffee and silk,** and export **cotton, wheat, corn, flour, provisions and tobacco.** Our most valuable export is **cotton;** it is picked from the **cotton plant,** which grows very extensively in **our Southern States.**

46. Commerce with foreign countries is carried on chiefly by means of **ships,** and the ocean is found to be a very easy **highway.**

Is the water of the ocean fresh, or salt? *Ans.* Salt.
Is the water of wells, springs, rivers and lakes fresh or salt? How are wells and springs supplied with water?
As rain comes from the clouds, and clouds from the ocean, why is rain not salt? *Ans.* **Because when vapor rises from the ocean, the salt remains behind.**

47. Trade or commerce between different states or parts of the same country is carried on by means of **canals, railroads and steamboats;** that is called **domestic commerce.**

48. Trees and plants vary according to the **climates.** They are more abundant in **the hot or tropical climates;** but you find less and less vegetation as you go **toward either pole.**

49. Different climates have different kinds of **animals.** In the hot regions of Asia and Africa are **lions, elephants, camels, crocodiles and monkeys**; in the Arctic or cold regions of North America, Europe and Asia are **reindeer, white bears, whales and seals**; and in all the temperate regions are **horses, cattle, sheep, deer and wolves.**

Did you ever see a lion? A crocodile? A monkey? Tell something about each one.

From the elephant, men get **tusks of ivory**; from the bear and seal, **furs**; from the whale, **oil and whalebone.**

50. Countries differ not only in their climates, plants and animals, but also in their **inhabitants.**



Esquimau.

51. In the frozen regions, where it is too cold to **cultivate the soil,** the Esquimaux and the Laplanders obtain their food by **fishing and hunting,** and clothe themselves with the **skins of animals.**

52. In the hot or tropical regions the fruits and vegetation are so abundant that **agriculture is neglected,** and the climate is so warm that the inhabitants require little or no **clothing**; consequently, the manufactures in very hot countries are **not important,** and the people lack **energy.**

53. The people who are active, industrious and prosperous are chiefly those who live in the **temperate climates.**

54. You may conclude, therefore, that the occupations and conditions of a race depend, to a very great extent, upon **the climate in which they live.**

55. America was first inhabited by **Indians, or Red Men**; Europe is the home of the **White Race**; Asia, of the **Yellow Race**; and Africa, of the **Black Race.**



Laplander.

56. The natives of Europe are called **Europeans**; of Africa, **Africans**; of Asia, **Asiatics**; and of America, **Americans.** The term Americans is often used to refer only to the people of the **United States.**

57. The white people in North and South America were either born in **Europe,** or are the descendants of **Europeans.**

58. The colored people in America are the descendants of **Ethiopians.**

59. There are five races, or principal divisions of mankind, namely: **Caucasians, or the white race; the American Indians, or red race; the Ethiopians, or black race; the Mongolians, or yellow race; and the Malays, or brown race.**

60. The Caucasians, or white race, inhabit **nearly all Europe, southwestern Asia, northern Africa, the United States, Mexico, and most of the countries in South America.**

61. The complexion of the Arabs and other inhabitants of Western Asia is not so light as that of most **Europeans and Americans,** yet they are **Caucasians.**

62. The American Indians, or red race, inhabit **the Territories of the United States and the interior of British America and South America.**

63. The Ethiopians, or black race, inhabit all that part of Africa which is **south of the Great Desert.**

64. All Africans are not black. The Egyptians and the people living between the Great Desert and the Mediterranean Sea, although Africans, belong to the **Caucasian or white race.**

65. The Mongolians inhabit **the eastern half of Asia.** They comprise **the Chinese and Japanese.**

66. The Malays, or brown race, inhabit **islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.**

67. The Esquimaux are usually included in the **Mongolian race**; they inhabit **the cold coasts of North America.**



The Western Hemisphere.



The Eastern Hemisphere.

1. A map of the hemispheres represents **opposite sides or halves of the Earth's surface.**

2. The two great bodies of land in the world are called **the Eastern Continent and the Western Continent.** The Eastern Continent contains **Europe, Asia and Africa**; and the Western contains **North and South America.**

3. These two Continents are on opposite sides of the Earth, and are separated from each other by two oceans, the **Pacific and Atlantic.**

4. The Grand Divisions of the Continents are **North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.**

Which is the largest of the Grand Divisions? Which is the smallest? Which extends furthest south? Which extends further south, Europe or North America? Which is wider, the northern or the southern part of North America? Of South America? Of Africa?

5. North and South America are bounded or limited on the west by **the Pacific Ocean**; and on the east by **the Atlantic Ocean.**

By what ocean are Europe and Africa bounded on the west? North America, Europe and Asia are bounded on the north by what ocean? By what ocean is Asia bounded on the east? On the south?

The largest bodies of water are called *oceans*. Their great arms or inlets are called *seas, gulfs and bays.*

By what ocean and sea is Africa bounded on the east?

What sea north of Africa? North of South America?

By what land is the Pacific Ocean bounded on the east? On the west?

What land on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean? On the eastern side?

Of the five oceans, which is the largest? Which two are the coldest? *Ans.* **The Arctic and Antarctic.**

What division east of Europe? South of Europe?

6. Europe is bounded on the north by the **Arctic Ocean,** on the east by Asia, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the **Atlantic Ocean.**

In this manner, bound North America,—South America,—Africa,—Asia.

What ocean would you cross in sailing from North America to Europe? From North America to Africa?

Note.—A globe should here be shown the class, and the relative positions of the Oceans, Continents and Grand Divisions carefully pointed out. In the absence of a globe, the Teacher may so fold the map or page as to bring one hemisphere exactly behind the other—back to back—and thus show why one part of the Atlantic Ocean *appears* cut off from the other part, why the northeastern part of Asia *appears* detached from the main body of the Continent, and why one part of Iceland appears on the map of the Western Hemisphere, and the other part, on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere.

7. The ocean which is crossed the most by steamships and other vessels is the **Atlantic.** Every year many Americans visit Europe, and many Europeans visit America, either for pleasure or business; besides these, whole families are constantly leaving Europe and make their homes in **the United States;** these are called **immigrants.** Thousands of people thus settle in this country every year.

8. The hottest parts of the earth are near the Equator, and therefore midway between **the North and South Poles.**

What divisions and islands are crossed by the Equator? Is most of the land of the earth north, or south of the Equator?

9. The coldest parts of the Earth are near the **Poles.** What oceans there?

10. If you should travel or sail from the Equator to either pole, you would pass gradually from intense heat to severe cold.

Where would you find mild or temperate climates? *Ans.* **About midway between the Equator and either pole.**

11. North America and Asia are very cold in the **north,** and hot in the **south.** The northern part of Europe is **cold,** and the southern part **mild or warm.** Africa is **very hot** and contains vast **desert regions** almost entirely destitute of **plants and trees** because of the lack of **rain.** South America is celebrated for its **heat and rains;** and consequently, for the abundance of its **vegetation.**

12. The air is always cool at the tops of very high mountains, whether they stand in hot or cold countries.

13. If you should ascend one of the highest mountains in the hot regions of Africa or South America you would, on your way up, feel **every degree of temperature,** from the most oppressive heat at the **foot of the mountain** to the piercing cold of perpetual snow **at its summit.**

What grand divisions are separated by the Atlantic Ocean? By the Pacific Ocean?

At what Strait is North America nearest Asia?

Is it warm or cold at Bering* Strait? *Ans.* **Cold.**

* Bering or Behring. The former is now used by the best authorities.

What parts of Europe and Asia are crossed by the Arctic Circle?

Does the Antarctic circle cross any of the Grand Divisions?

Is the water of Baffin Bay warm or cold? *Ans.* **Cold.**

What islands near North America? Asia?

What large island near Africa?

14. The longest range of mountains in the world is along the **western coast of America.**

Where are the Rocky Mountains? The Andes? A mountain which sends out fire and smoke is called a **Volcano.**

15. The highest mountains in the world are **the Himalaya.** Where are they?

16. The largest island in the world is southeast of Asia? What is its name?

What large islands between Asia and Australia? Mention some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean?

What is the southern cape of South America?

17. The largest sea in the world is the **Mediterranean.**

What grand division north of it? South of it? East of it?

What sea between Asia and Africa? What two seas between Asia and Europe? What sea southeast of Asia? South? What bay south of Asia? What gulf west of Africa?

18. The largest rivers in the world are **the Amazon and Nile.**

19. The Amazon and the Nile are each about 4,000 miles long.

Point to each on the map, tell where it is, and in what direction it flows. For example:—The Amazon is in **South America** and flows east into the **Atlantic Ocean.**

Which is the largest river you ever saw? In what direction does it flow? Into what water does it flow? What kinds of boats did you see sailing on it? What were the boats carrying?

20. A lake is **a body of water surrounded by land.**

21. The water of most lakes is **fresh,** and is supplied by **streams and springs.**

22. The largest lake on the Western Continent is **Lake Superior;** it is as large as **Ireland.**

Lake Superior is situated in **North America.**

23. Lakes and rivers are higher than the surface of the ocean.



Map of the World, *showing relative directions and positions of Oceans, Continents, Islands, etc.*

The black-dotted lines show principal routes around the world: one from New York around Cape of Good Hope and Australia; and the other by way of Liverpool, Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal, Bombay, China, and Japan.

The pink lines show warm Ocean currents; the white lines, cold currents; the arrows show the directions in which the currents flow.

The teacher may here exercise the class with open books on the directions taken and places visited or passed by travelers on these voyages.

24. The low land between hills or mountains is called **a valley.** Valleys are usually very fertile, because **soft, rich soil is washed into them from the high ground, by rain and streams.** Some valleys are large and wide, like the **Mississippi valley,** and others are long and narrow, like the valley of the **Nile.**

25. Level tracts of land are called **plains.** In some of the States of our Union are extensive plains which have a very rich soil and are covered with **grass;** these plains are called **prairies.**

26. Some parts of the land receive no rain, and are not watered in any manner; such places are **dry and barren;** they are called **deserts.**

The largest deserts are in **Africa and Asia.**

27. In the hot, burning deserts of Africa and Asia, there are some spots where water, trees and grass are found. They are called **oases.**

28. There are deserts in our own country and in South America, but they are very small compared with the vast deserts of **the Eastern Continent.**

29. So you have learned that unwatered land is dry and unproductive. Even if the rich grain States of the West or the cotton States of the South were deprived of rain, they would become a **desert.**

Could the farmer raise wheat and corn if there were no rain? Would there be rain, if there were no ocean? Why?

30. In Egypt and some other places, where there is a lack of rain, the ground is watered by **the overflow of rivers.**

31. Land that is entirely surrounded by water is called **an island;** that which is almost surrounded by water is called a **peninsula.**

Can you sail around an island? Around a peninsula? What large island southeast of Africa? East of Greenland?

What islands in the Pacific Ocean? In the Atlantic Ocean? What island south of South America?



Continents and Zones, *with their principal Animals, etc.*

Each dotted line crossing this map shows the parts of the world which have the same degree of temperature; this is marked on the right-hand border. *The teacher may explain* to the class with open books how Ocean Currents and high mountains affect climate, causing the lines of equal temperature to be turned from straight to curved lines. *The class may read aloud* (and afterwards write) the names of the animals of the North Frigid Zone of North America, of Europe, and of Asia; then those of the other Zones and Continents.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAPS.

What circle or line crosses Borneo and Sumatra?

In what direction is New Zealand from Australia?

32. Points of land which project into the water are called **capes.**

What cape south of South America? South of Greenland? South of Africa? North of Europe?

33. A narrow portion of water is called a **strait,** and a narrow portion of land is called an **isthmus.**

The Mediterranean Sea is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the **Strait of Gibraltar.** North and South America are joined together by the **Isthmus of Panama.** Some wide straits are called **Channels.**

Asia is the largest of the Grand Divisions, and it contains one-half the population of the world.

The largest rivers in the world are the Amazon and the Nile. Where is the Amazon? The Nile?

The largest city in the world is **London.**

The largest city in America is **New York.** Near what ocean is New York?

The largest city on the Pacific Coast of North America is **San Francisco.**

The Teacher may now require the class to open their books at page 3, and point out an island,—lake,—strait, etc., etc.

SEA VOYAGES, ANIMALS, AND BIRDS.

In what direction is San Francisco from New York?

In what direction and on what water would you sail from New York to the British Isles? To the Mediterranean sea? To Cape of Good Hope? To Baffin Bay?

In what direction and on what water would you sail from San Francisco to Japan? To China? To Australia? To South America?

In what directions and on what oceans would you sail from New York around Cape Horn to Australia? From New York to Australia and China without going around Cape Horn? What cape would you sail around on this voyage?

What is the shortest route from New York to Japan, China, or Australia? *Ans.* **By railroad across North America, and thence by steamer across the Pacific.**

What animals are found in the most northern parts of North America? In the most northern parts of Europe and Asia?

In what divisions of the earth are Camels? Lions? Monkeys? Serpents? Wolves? Reindeer? Elephants? Parrots?

Where is the Gorilla found? The Grizzly Bear? The American Buffalo? The Kangaroo? The Zebra? The Giraffe? The Llama? The Tiger? The Ostrich? The Eagle? The Condor? The Bird of Paradise?



III. 96

THE ZONES.

1. The surface of the Earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature, into five parts, called **Zones.**

2. The hot zone is a great belt on both sides of the **Equator;** it is called the **Torrid Zone.**

3. Situated in the Torrid Zone is the greater part of **South America and Africa,** the southern part of **North America and Asia,** the central part of the **Pacific and Atlantic Oceans,** and nearly all of the **Indian Ocean.**

4. The principal islands in the Torrid Zone are the Hawaiian Islands, Fiji Islands, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and New Guinea.

5. In the Torrid Zone grow **coffee, sugar, oranges, bananas and cocoa-nuts.**

What part of the Western Hemisphere is famous for coffee? What island in the Eastern Hemisphere produces excellent coffee?

What do the warm islands of the Pacific Ocean produce in large quantities?

Where does tea grow?

What grow extensively in the West Indies?

In what zone are the West Indies?

The elephant is hunted for **his tusks of ivory.**

Where is ivory chiefly obtained?

What is ivory useful for?

What large bird is found in Africa?

For what is the ostrich hunted? *Ans.* **For its beautiful feathers.**

What are ostrich feathers used for?

In what zone are the elephant and ostrich chiefly found?

What are obtained in the northern part of Asia?

Do furs come from warm, or cold regions?

Mention some of the fur-bearing animals of Asia. *Ans.* **The sable, bear and beaver.**

In what part of Asia are these animals found? (*See chart on page* 13.)

In what parts of the world is gold found?

What division of the Earth is noted for diamonds? For India-rubber?

6. The most enlightened and powerful countries in the world are in North America, Europe, China and Japan.

In what zone is nearly the whole of North America? Of Europe? China?

In what zone is Japan?

In what zone is the greater part of Africa? South America?

In what zone is the southern part of South America? The southern part of Africa? Of Australia?

In what zone is the northern part of Australia?

In what zone is nearly the whole of Greenland?

In what zone is the Arctic Ocean? The Antarctic?

1. In some countries the rulers or highest officers are elected from time to time by **the people.** Countries which have this form of government are called **republics.** The greatest republic in the world is **the country we live in.** It is called **The United States of America.**

2. Most of the countries in North and South America are **republics.**

3. There are other countries in which the rulers hold office as long as they live. Countries having this form of government are called **empires and kingdoms.**

4. Nearly all the countries of Europe and Asia are either **empires or kingdoms.**

5. Besides different forms of government, people have different forms of **worship.**

6. People are classed, in this respect, as **Christians, Jews, Mohammedans and Heathens.**

7. Christians accept the teachings of the **Old and New Testaments;** the Jews, only those of the **Old Testament.**

8. Most of the inhabitants of North America, South America and Europe are **Christians.**

9. Christians comprise **Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists and several other denominations.**

10. The Mohammedans reject the Bible and accept the Koran, which contains certain sayings of **Mohammed,** a native of **Arabia.** They believe Mohammed was **a prophet.**

11. The Mohammedans live chiefly in **Turkey, Southwestern Asia and Northern Africa.**

12. Heathens worship **idols** and do not acknowledge the true God. They live mostly in **Asia and Africa,** and comprise more than **one-half the population of the world.**

TOPICAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD.

To be written by the pupils, on the BLACKBOARD, SLATES or PAPERS.

Grand Divisions	*Size*	*Mostly in what Zone*	*Principal Products*	*Principal Animals*
Asia	*Largest*	*North Temperate*	*Tea, Rice, Silk, Cotton*	*Lion, Tiger, Camel, Leopard, Elephant*
Africa	*Second in size*	*Torrid*	*Ivory, Dates, Coffee, Cotton*	*Lion, Giraffe, Camel, Monkey, Elephant*
North America	*Third in size*	*North Temperate*	*Cotton, Grain, Gold, Sugar, Furs*	*Bear, Deer, Wolf.*
South America	*Fourth in size*	*Torrid*	*Coffee, Sugar, India-rubber*	*Wild Cattle, Tapir, Monkey*
Europe	*Smallest*	*North Temperate*	*Grain, Silk, Wine, Manufactures*	*Reindeer, Wolf*


2.52 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
8.28 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
Longitude West from Greenwich
NORTH AMERICA
Scale of Miles
100 200 300 400 500 1000
COMPARATIVE AREA
KANSAS
IX 95.
Comp. Latitude and Extent
SECTION ON 40° LATITUDE
PACIFIC OCEAN
COAST RANGE
SIERRA NEVADA
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Missouri R.
ALLEGHANY MTS.
Philadelphia
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SEA LEVEL
Copyright by James Monteith.
Miles 0 200 336 672 1008 1344 By Steamer
Days 0 1 2 3 4
By Railroad 0 720 1440 2160 Miles
0 1 2 3 Days

To prepare a Lesson on the Map:—When the lesson is given out, or before it is heard, require the class to read aloud all the names on the map. Begin at the northwest corner of the map and proceed across the map to the right, as in ordinary reading. This will familiarize the pupils with the relative positions of places, and the pronunciation of the names. *See notes on page 3.*

1. North America is situated chiefly in the **North Temperate Zone.**

2. The oceans which surround North America are the **Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific.**

3. The broadest part of North America is in the **north,** and its narrowest part is in the **south.** Its great mountains are in the **west;** its large gulfs and bays, in the **east;** while in the interior are its great plains and valleys, which extend from the warm waters of the **Gulf of Mexico** to the icy coasts of the **Arctic Ocean.** In this last division are nearly all **the large rivers and lakes of North America.**

Which is colder, the mouth of the Mississippi, or the mouth of the Mackenzie River?

What two large bays on the Atlantic side of North America? What two large gulfs? What four straits? What capes? What islands?

On the Pacific Coast, what large gulf? What prominent capes?

What strait northwest of North America?

What countries border on the Arctic Ocean? On the Atlantic Ocean? On the Pacific Ocean?

What large island east of Greenland? East of the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Southeast of the United States?

What large islands are comprised in the West Indies?

4. The Rocky Mountains reach from the northern to the southern part of **North America,** and form part of the longest chain in **the world.** They extend in the same general direction as the **Pacific coast,** or from **northwest to southeast.** Some of their peaks reach the height of **18000 feet,** and many are over **14000 feet high.** Farther west are the **Sierra Nevada Mountains,** which are also very high; and in the eastern part of North America are the **Appalachian Mountains,** called also the **Alleghanies,** but their height is only about **one-fourth that of the Rocky Mountains.**



5. If you should travel up any of these high mountains, you would pass through **dense forests,** especially of pine, and would find the air growing **colder and colder as you ascend,** until you would reach **perpetual snow.**

What large river flows into the Gulf of Mexico? Into the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Into the Arctic Ocean? Into the Gulf of California? Into the Pacific Ocean? What five great lakes are drained by the St. Lawrence River? What two are drained by the Mackenzie River? What is the largest lake west of the Rocky Mountains? *Ans.* **Great Salt Lake. It has no outlet to the ocean, and its water is salt.** What British dominion north of the United States? Where is the most southern part of Canada? What bay south of Hudson Bay? *Ans.* **James' Bay.** South of the Gulf of Mexico?

What peninsula in the southeastern part of Mexico? *Ans.* **Yucatan.** What bay east of Yucatan?

What sea between South America and the West Indies? What isthmus joins North and South America?

6. North America lies in three zones, namely, **the Torrid, North Temperate and North Frigid.** It therefore has every degree of temperature, from the intense and constant heat of **Central America** to the perpetual frost of the **Arctic region.** In the northern parts of Canada and Greenland, the ground is **frozen and covered with snow during all the year.**

7. Midway between these extremes of climate is **the country in which we live.** It is remarkable for the **variety and abundance of its products.**

8. The southern part of North America is warmer than the northern because **it is more directly opposite the sun.** In winter, the cold, north winds of the Arctic regions blow over the greater part of Canada and the United States; but, on the coast of the Pacific, the westerly winds which blow over that ocean are of a **much milder temperature.** Therefore, while the winters are severe in the eastern parts of North America, they are mild on its **western or Pacific coast.**

9. East of North America, there flows a great current of warm water known as the **Gulf Stream.** It flows across the **Atlantic Ocean,** and washes the western coasts of **Europe,** to which, with the aid of the westerly winds, it gives a **mild climate, abundant rains and green fields.**



The Gulf Stream, flowing northeast, is a warm current. The Arctic Current, flowing south and southwest, is cold; it is shown in the illustration by dotted lines.

10. Labrador, although no further from the Equator than the British Isles, is **cold and desolate,** because of the coldness of its **winds,** and of the current which washes its coast.

11. The climate of a country depends, therefore, not only upon its distance from the Equator and its height or elevation, but also upon **the winds which blow over it and the currents which wash its shores.** Some places are sheltered from the cold winds of winter by **high mountains near them.**

CLIMATE depends upon
SITUATION.
ELEVATION.
WINDS.
OCEANIC CURRENTS.
MOUNTAIN RANGES.

12. Climate has a great deal to do with the plants and trees of the earth. Plants and trees are most abundant in **hot, moist countries,** while few or none are found in those countries which are **cold or dry all the year.**



13. Central America is noted for the abundance of its **vegetation,** while in the Arctic regions **scarcely anything can grow.**

14. Large tracts of land in Canada are covered with **forests,** where wild animals are hunted for **their furs;** but in most sections of the United States the soil **is rich and well cultivated.**

EXERCISES ON THE CHART OF PRODUCTS.

In what parts of North America is it too cold for trees? Name the principal vegetable products of the United States. Of Mexico. Of Central America. Of the West Indies. Of Canada.

Do sugar-cane, cotton, and coffee grow in warm, or cold countries? *Ans.* In warm countries.

Are seals and white bears captured in warm, or cold waters? For what are they chiefly valuable? *Ans.* For their furs. Where are whales captured?

In what parts of North America are its gold and silver mines?

Name some of the animals of the cold regions of North America. *Ans.* The seal and white bear. Of the temperate regions. *Ans.* The black bear, grizzly bear, deer, wolf, beaver, and mink. What are found in the warm regions? *Ans.* Alligators, turtles, and serpents.

Trees and wheat can grow in all parts of North America except the coldest.

On which side of North America do they grow further north? *Ans.* Western. What parts of North America yield cotton? Grain? Coffee? Sugar? Tobacco? Indigo? Gold and Silver? Copper?

15. The inhabitants of the hot parts of North America are **ignorant, indolent, and badly governed.** The people in the highest state of civilization are in the **temperate regions.**



Arctic Regions

16. The inhabitants of the coldest regions of North America are chiefly **Esquimaux.** Their size is **small**; color, **brown**; and clothing, **furs.** Their food consists of **fish, fat, oil, and the flesh of seals.** They live in **snow or stone huts** and ride in **sledges drawn by dogs.** Their occupations are **fishing, spearing seals, and hunting wild animals.**

17. **Celebrated voyages** in the Arctic Regions were made by Sir John Franklin, Kane, Hayes, Hall, Schwatka, Nordenskjold, De Long, and Greely, whose party ventured farther north than any point ever reached by man.

18. It is day there all **summer,** and night all **winter**; but even the summer is **very cold.**

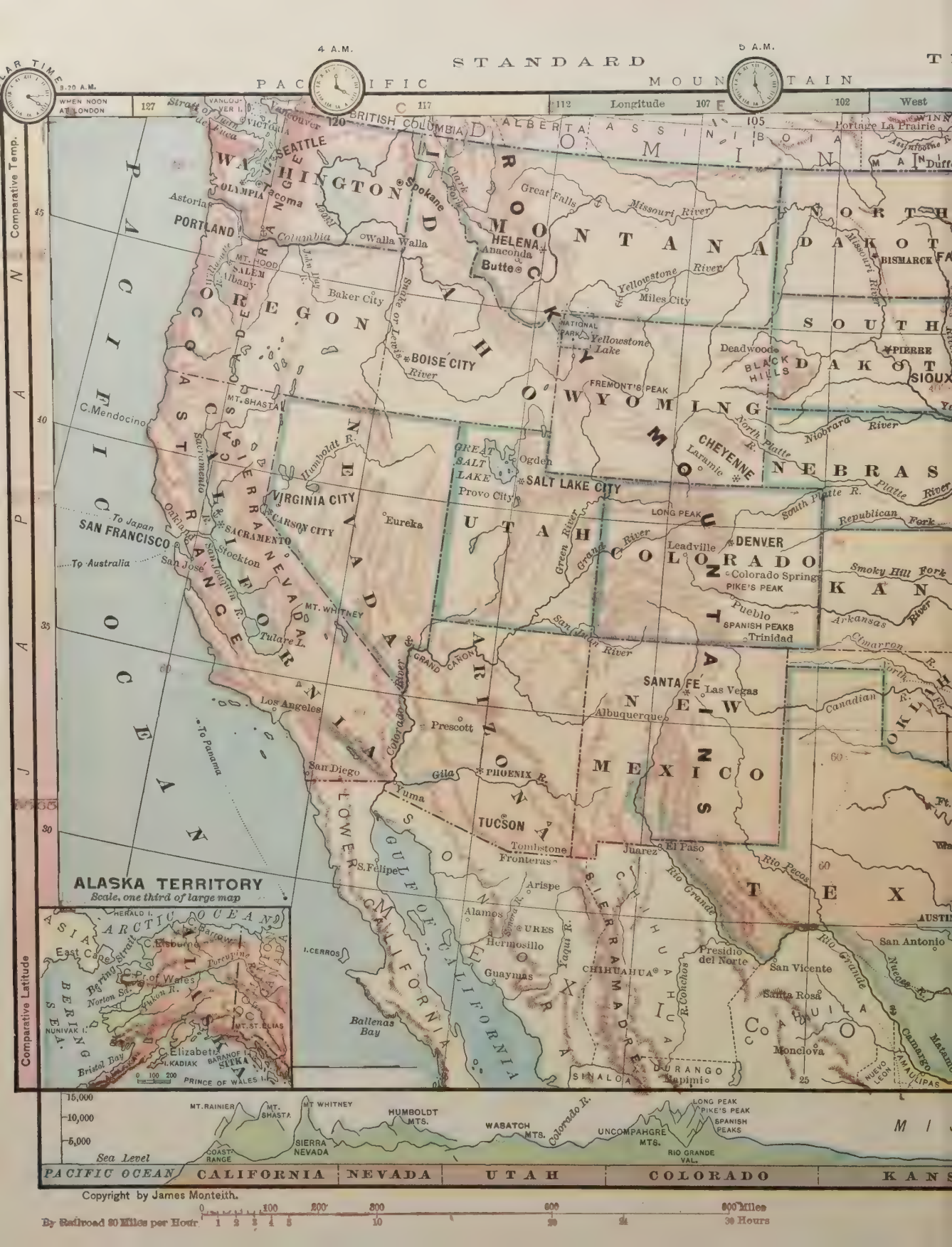
19. The inhabitants of the hot or southern part of North America are **Indians and people of Spanish descent.** It is so free from cold weather there, that oranges, lemons, bananas and pineapples grow in the open air.

CLIMATE affects { TREES. PLANTS. ANIMALS. INHABITANTS.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF NORTH AMERICA.

As a Blackboard Exercise, the Teacher will draw the frame and require the pupils to fill the spaces;—or, each of the pupils may prepare the whole diagram on slate or paper, for examination by the Teacher.

N. America	*Climate*	*Products*	*Inhabitants*	*Language*	*Government*
Greenland	*Very Cold*	*Furs and Whale-Oil*	*Esquimaux*	*Native*	*Subject to Denmark*
Alaska	*Cold*	*Furs and Fish*	*Esquimaux and Indians.*	*Native*	*Subject to the U. States*
Dominion of Canada.	*Cold*	*Lumber, Furs and Fish*	*Canadians and Indians*	*English and French*	*Subject to Gt. Britain*
United States	*Temperate*	*Cotton, Gold, Silver, Grain, Pork, Oil, Tobacco.*	*Americans and Indians*	*English*	*Republic*
Mexico	*Warm*	*Silver, Indigo and Cochineal*	*Whites, Indians and mixed races*	*Spanish*	*Republic*
Central America	*Hot*	*Cochineal, Indigo and Mahogany*	*Whites, Indians and mixed races*	*Spanish*	*Republics*
Cuba	*Warm*	*Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oranges, etc.*	*Whites and Colored*	*Spanish*	*Subject to Spain*


4 A.M.
5 A.M.
STANDARD
PACIFIC
MOUNTAIN
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
8.20 A.M.
Longitude
West
Comparative Temp.
Comparative Latitude
PACIFIC OCEAN
WASHINGTON
SEATTLE
Tacoma
OLYMPIA
Spokane
PORTLAND
Astoria
Columbia
Walla Walla
OREGON
SALEM
Albany
MT. HOOD
Baker City
BOISE CITY
Snake or Lewis R.
Clark Fork
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
ASSINIBOIA
MANITOBA
Portage La Prairie
Great Falls
Missouri River
HELENA
Anaconda
Butte
MONTANA
Yellowstone River
Miles City
NORTH DAKOTA
BISMARCK
SOUTH DAKOTA
PIERRE
SIOUX
NATIONAL PARK
Yellowstone Lake
Deadwood
BLACK HILLS
FREMONT'S PEAK
WYOMING
CHEYENNE
Laramie
North Platte R.
Niobrara River
NEBRASKA
South Platte R.
Platte River
Republican Fork
LONG PEAK
DENVER
Leadville
COLORADO
Colorado Springs
PIKE'S PEAK
SPANISH PEAKS
Trinidad
Pueblo
Smoky Hill Fork
KANSAS
Arkansas River
Cimarron R.
North Fork
OKLAHOMA
C. Mendocino
MT. SHASTA
Sacramento
Humboldt R.
GREAT SALT LAKE
Ogden
SALT LAKE CITY
Provo City
UTAH
Green River
Grand River
Eureka
VIRGINIA CITY
CARSON CITY
SACRAMENTO
Oakland
Stockton
San José
To Japan
SAN FRANCISCO
To Australia
MT. WHITNEY
Tulare L.
San Joaquin R.
SIERRA NEVADA
CASCADE RANGE
COAST RANGES
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
SANTA FE
Las Vegas
Albuquerque
Canadian R.
Los Angeles
Prescott
Colorado River
GRAND CANON
San Diego
To Panama
Gila R.
PHOENIX
Yuma
TUCSON
Tombstone
Fronteras
Juarez
El Paso
Rio Pecos
Rio Grande
TEXAS
AUSTIN
San Antonio
S. Felipe
Arispe
Alamos
URES
Hermosillo
Guaymas
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
SIERRA MADRE
Presidio del Norte
San Vicente
Santa Rosa
Monclova
COAHUILA
Nueces R.
Matamoras
TAMAULIPAS
NUEVO LEON
DURANGO
Papimi
SINALOA
R. Conchos
Ballenas Bay
I. CERROS
ALASKA TERRITORY
Scale, one third of large map
HERALD I.
ARCTIC OCEAN
ASIA
Barrow
Elburne
East Cape
Bering Strait
C. Prince of Wales
Norton Sd.
Yukon R.
Porcupine R.
CANADA
BERING SEA
NUNIVAK I.
MT. ST. ELIAS
C. Elizabeth
I. KADIAK
BARANOF I.
SITKA
Bristol Bay
PRINCE OF WALES I.
0 100 200
15,000
10,000
5,000
Sea Level
MT. RAINIER
MT. SHASTA
MT WHITNEY
HUMBOLDT MTS.
WASATCH MTS.
Colorado R.
UNCOMPAHGRE MTS.
LONG PEAK
PIKE'S PEAK
SPANISH PEAKS
RIO GRANDE VAL.
COAST RANGE
SIERRA NEVADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANS
Copyright by James Monteith.
By Railroad 30 Miles per Hour
100 200 300 600 900 Miles
1 2 3 4 5 10 20 24 30 Hours


6 A.M.
DIVISIONS
CENTRAL
7 A.M.
EASTERN
8 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
from 92 87 Greenwich 82 77 72 67
Comparative Temp.
Comparative Latitude
Strait of Gibraltar
NORTH AMERICA
SPAIN
AFRICA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
ATHABASCA
ASSINIBOIA
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
MANITOBA
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASS.
CONN.
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
MISSOURI
IOWA
WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
GULF OF MEXICO
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
L. ERIE
L. ONTARIO
Nipigon Lake
Victoria Lake
Red Lake
Rasca L.
Elk L
Duluth
Ft. William
I. ROYALE
Sault Ste. Marie
Three Rivers
Montreal
Ottawa
Nipissing L.
Pembroke
Kingston
Owen Sd.
TORONTO
Hamilton
Niagara Falls
Buffalo
Rochester
ALBANY
Grand Rapids
Lansing
DETROIT
Windsor
Cleveland
Toledo
Ft. Wayne
Pittsburg
HARRISBURG
PHILADELPHIA
NEWARK
Brooklyn
NEW YORK
NEW HAVEN
HARTFORD
PROVIDENCE
BOSTON
PORTLAND
MANCHESTER
CONCORD
AUGUSTA
Bangor
Houlton
Yarmouth
Halifax
St. John
Fredericton
Quebec
Montreal
Three Rivers
Burlington
Winona
La Crosse
Oshkosh
MILWAUKEE
MADISON
CHICAGO
Sioux City
Dubuque
Davenport
DES MOINES
Burlington
Peoria
SPRINGFIELD
INDIANAPOLIS
CINCINNATI
COLUMBUS
WHEELING
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
ANNAPOLIS
TRENTON
WILMINGTON
DOVER
Delaware Bay
Potomac R.
James R.
RICHMOND
Norfolk
C. Charles
C. Henry
C. Hatteras
Albemarle Sound
Pamlico Sound
Covington
FRANKFORT
LOUISVILLE
Evansville
Ohio River
Cumberland R.
Cumberland Mts.
Kanawha R.
Allegheny Mts.
Blue Ridge
Shenandoah R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Hudson R.
Connecticut R.
Merrimac R.
Kennebec R.
Androscoggin R.
St. Lawrence R.
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Red River
Assiniboine R.
Saskatchewan R.
Missouri R.
Mississippi R.
Minnesota R.
Wisconsin R.
Illinois R.
Des Moines River
Quincy
Missouri River
Kansas City
JEFFERSON CITY
ST. LOUIS
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas R.
Finita
White River
TAHLEQUAH
Arkansas R.
Ft. Smith
LITTLE ROCK
Red River
NASHVILLE
Memphis
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
RALEIGH
WILMINGTON
SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA
CHARLESTON
Savannah
Santee R.
ATLANTA
Savannah River
Oconee R.
Altamaha River
Chattahoochee R.
Flint R.
Coosawhatchie R.
Birmingham
MONTGOMERY
Meridian
Tombigbee R.
Alabama R.
VICKSBURG
JACKSON
Natchez
Mississippi R.
Yazoo R.
Red River
Trinity River
Sabine River
DALLAS
Houston
Galveston
GALVESTON ISLAND
BATON ROUGE
NEW ORLEANS
Mouths of the Mississippi River
MOBILE
Pensacola
TALLAHASSEE
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
St. Johns R.
Cape Sable
To New York
To Havana
To New Orleans and Havana
UNITED STATES
IX 95.
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200 250
Highlands, Buff; Lowlands, Green.
Longitude East 5
PHYSICAL CHART AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.
Pasture
Lumber Region
Wheat Region
Corn Region
Corn & Tobacco
Petroleum and Coal
Tobacco Region
Gold Region
Cotton Region
Dairy
Gold and Silver Region
Longitude 15 West from 10 Washington KEY WEST
MISSISSIPPI BASIN
Mississippi & Ohio R.
OZARK MTS.
ALLEGHANY MTS.
CUMBERLAND MTS.
BLUE RIDGE
ADIRONDACK MTS.
WHITE MTS.
MT. KATAHDIN
C. Henry
15,000
10,000
5,000
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Miles
100
200
300
400
36 Hours
24
Summer 14 Miles per Hour
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1. The country we live in is called the **United States.** It is situated in the **North Temperate Zone.**

A Globe should here be shown, and the situation of the United States and of the Zones be pointed out on it.

2. East of us is the **Atlantic Ocean,** which men cross on their way to **Europe or Africa;** west, is the **Pacific Ocean,** on the other side of which live the **Chinese and Japanese.**

The Teacher may here say,—Stand up and point toward the northeast; in that direction lies Europe. Point toward the southeast, or in the direction of Africa. Point toward the west, or in the direction of Japan. Point toward Greenland,—South America.

3. The southern coast of the United States is washed by the warm waters of the **Gulf of Mexico;** and on the northern border are the largest **lakes of fresh water in the world.**

4. Southwest of the United States is a warm country, where oranges, bananas, pineapples, and sugar-cane grow abundantly. Its name is **Mexico.** The white people there are of Spanish descent, and speak the **Spanish language.** Mexico was long governed by **Spain,** but it is now **a republic.**



5. Southeast of us are islands called the **West Indies,** which have a warm climate, and products similar to those of **Mexico.***

6. The largest of the West Indies is **Cuba,** which is about as large as the State of **Pennsylvania.** From Havana, its capital, we get **sugar, molasses, cigars, tobacco, oranges, pineapples and bananas.**

7. Cuba has belonged **to Spain** ever since its discovery by **Columbus** in the year **1492;** but the island of Hayti, the second in size, now comprises **two republics,** inhabited and governed by **colored people.**

8. North of the United States is the **Dominion of Canada,** a rather cold country, belonging to **Great Britain.**

9. Canada comprises several British Provinces, the principal of which are **Ontario, Quebec', New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.**

10. Newfoundland, another British Province, is famous for its **cod and mackerel fisheries off the coast.**

11. The people of these provinces are extensively engaged in the lumber and fur trades, and the fisheries. Their language is **English,** except in **Quebec',** where many speak the **French language.**

12. When white men first came to this continent, about 400 years ago, they found it inhabited only by **Indians.** In Mexico and Peru, the natives lived in **fine houses,** and had **kings and governments.**

13. The Mexican and Peruvian Indians were conquered by the **Spaniards,** who came to America in search of **gold and silver.**

14. In other parts of the Continent, as in our own country, most of the Indians were **savages,** who lived in huts or wigwams made of **the skins of wild animals.**

15. As the Spaniards, English and French came here, the Indians were gradually forced away from **their homes or hunting grounds,** and now they are mostly in the **States and Territories between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.**

16. This country has belonged to the Americans over **100 years,** or since the **4th of July, 1776,** when the Colonies declared themselves **free and independent.** Before that, they had been under the control of **the British Government,** just as Canada is now.

17. People have ever since continued to come here from **Europe.** Other land was purchased; and this Republic, which at first comprised only **thirteen States,** and contained but **three millions of inhabitants,** now comprises **forty-four States,** with a population of about **63,000,000 inhabitants.**

* For map of Mexico and the West Indies, see page 77.

EXPLANATION OF MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The highlands are tinted brown; plains and valleys, green. Black numbers under cities show population in thousands; other numbers show temperature in degrees Fahr. Comparative temperature is shown by isotherms across the map, also by depth of red shading on borders. Anchors show head of navigation.



An Indian Village in the Far West.

THE FIRST THIRTEEN STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,	NEW YORK,	VIRGINIA,
MASSACHUSETTS,	NEW JERSEY,	NORTH CAROLINA,
RHODE ISLAND,	PENNSYLVANIA,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
CONNECTICUT,	DELAWARE,	GEORGIA.
	MARYLAND,	

18. Afterward, Louisiana with all north and northwest of it as far as British America was purchased from **France;** and Florida, from **Spain.** Texas, California and all the land between them formerly belonged to **Mexico.**

19. The extent of this country from east to west — 2800 miles — is nearly equal to that of **Europe.** This is exclusive of Alaska.

20. The Territory of Alaska was purchased by the United States from **Russia.**

21. The Territories may become States when **they contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, and are admitted into the Union by Congress.**

22. The governors of States are elected by **the people;** those of Territories are appointed **by the President and Senate.**

MAP QUESTIONS.

Name the five great lakes.

What river is their outlet? Into what gulf does the St. Lawrence River flow?

What very large river rises near Lake Superior and flows south into the Gulf of Mexico?

What large rivers flow into the west side of the Mississippi River?

In what mountains do the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers rise?

What large river flows into the east side of the Mississippi?

What two rivers flow into the Ohio River near its mouth?

From what mountains do these rivers come?

All the land between the Rocky and Alleghany Mountains which is drained by rivers flowing into the Mississippi River, is called **the Mississippi Basin.**

The largest State in the Union is larger than **France and England combined;** what State is it?

What large river separates Texas from Mexico? Into what does it flow?

What large river flows into the Gulf of California? Into the Pacific Ocean?

What five States border on the Gulf of Mexico? These are called the **Gulf States.**

Which is the most southern State? The most western? The most northeastern?

What three States border on Lake Superior?

What State borders on Lake Ontario? On Lake Hu'ron?

What four States border on Lake Erie? On Lake Mich'igan?

The highest of these lakes is **Lake Superior,** the lowest is **Lake Ontario,** and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is lower than all. In what direction does the St. Lawrence River flow?

In what State is the source of the Mississippi?

What capes on the Atlantic Coast of the United States? On the Pacific Coast?

What bays east of the United States?

Name the States which border on the east bank of the Mississippi,—on the west bank?

What three States and Territory border on the Pacific Ocean?

Through what States do the Rocky Mountains extend?

In what part of the United States are the Rocky Mountains furthest from the Pacific?

In what State are the Sierra Nevada Mountains?

Between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, **is a vast elevated plain more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea.** Nevada and Utah form a part of this plain, which is noted for **its dryness and barrenness.**

What lake in Utah? Has it any outlet?

What can you say of its water?



Climates of places in the same Latitude compared.

February in the Pacific Valleys of California and Oregon. February in the Western, Middle and New England States.

23. The climate of the Pacific Coast of the United States is much milder than that of the Atlantic Coast, because **the winds from the Pacific Ocean moderate the heat of summer and the cold of winter.** The north and west winds which blow during the winter over the Western, Middle, and New England States, come from **the Arctic Regions and the Rocky Mountains.** The weather is therefore **very cold.**

24. The Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains afford great quantities of **gold and silver**; and the Alleghanies, **coal, iron and oil.**

25. The States which border on the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers, and on the Pacific Ocean are rich in **agricultural products.**

26. The North Atlantic States excel in **manufactures, commerce and the fisheries.**

27. The principal occupations in the United States are **agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce.**

28. Agriculture and grazing are carried on in **every State in the Union**; producing **cotton, grain, provisions and tobacco.**

Grain includes wheat, corn, rye and oats.
Provisions comprise pork, lard, bacon, ham, beef, cheese and butter.

29. Manufacturing is carried on in every State, but especially in the **northern and northeastern States**; the manufactures include **cotton and woolen goods, flour and iron.**

30. Mining is carried on chiefly in the **mountainous sections**; coal and iron abound in **almost every State in the Union. Pennsylvania** mines the most coal of any State in the Union; **Michigan,** the most iron. Noted for gold and silver, are **California, Montana, Colorado, and Nevada**; for copper, **Montana and Michigan**; and for lead, **Colorado, Montana, and Missouri.**

31. The leading commercial cities on or near the Atlantic Coast are **New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Savannah, and Baltimore**;

On the Pacific Coast, **San Francisco**;

On the Mississippi River, **New Orleans and St. Louis**;

On the Ohio River, **Cincinnati and Louisville**;

On the great lakes, **Chicago and Buffalo.**

32. Our principal exports are **cotton, wheat, corn and flour, provisions, oils, gold and silver, and tobacco.**

33. Our principal imports are

(To be written by the pupils, on the blackboard, slates or papers.)

Imports	*Where from*
Sugar and coffee	*South America and the West Indies.*
Woolen, cotton and linen goods, and wine	*Europe.*
Silk goods	*China, Japan, and Europe.*
Iron, steel, tin, and knives	*Great Britain.*
Tea	*China and Japan.*
Oranges, lemons, and other fruits	*West Indies and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.*
India rubber and diamonds	*South America.*



Balloon View of the United States and British America.

1. If you should ascend high above the Gulf of Mexico, by means of a balloon, and could see as far north as the Arctic Ocean, as far east as the Atlantic, and as far west as the Pacific, North America would appear to you as represented in this picture.

2. On your left would appear the great mountain region of North America comprising **the Rocky, the Sierra Nevada, and the Cascade Range,** a region celebrated for **gold and silver.**

3. On your right are **the Alleghanies,** which are celebrated for their mines of **coal and iron.**

4. In front of you, and between the Rocky and Alleghany Mountains, is a region which is comparatively **level,** comprising **vast forests and rich prairie land.**

5. Observe the Mississippi with its three great branches or tributaries; the land drained by them is called **the Mississippi Basin,** which is celebrated for **grain and other products of the farm.**

6. Observe the great slope from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the **Mississippi River.**

By what large rivers is that slope drained?

7. Look at the Atlantic and Gulf slopes which extend from **the Alleghanies to the coast** and you will know why their rivers flow in a **southerly and southeasterly direction.**

8. The Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains form the high range which appears near the Pacific Coast; between that range and the Rocky Mountains is a region celebrated for **its great elevation and dryness.**

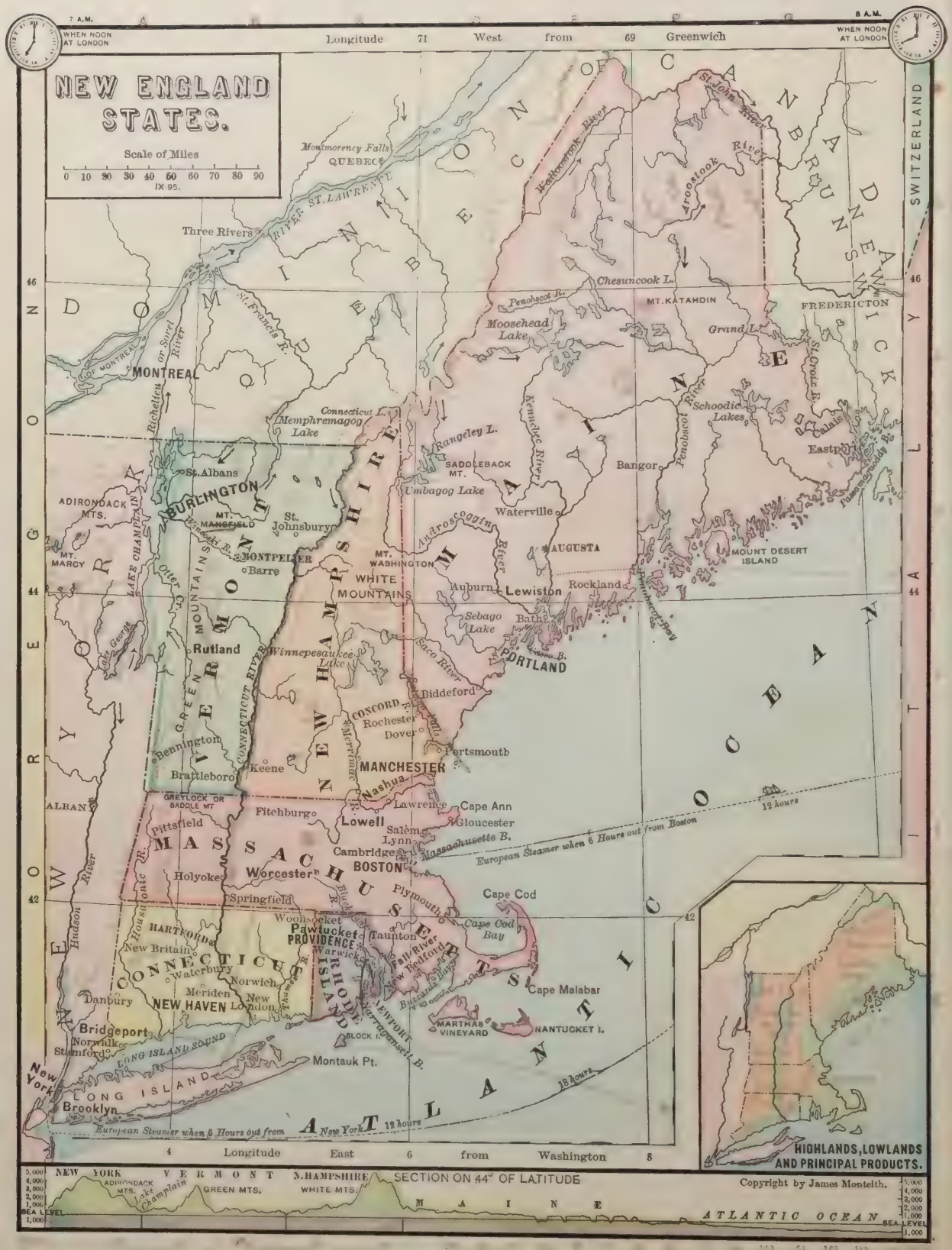
Look at your large map of the United States and tell what States and Territories are in that high region. What lake? What rivers?

9. Observe that perpetual snow covers **the highest mountains** and that forests extend over vast areas in **Canada and the northern part of the United States.**

10. In the Pacific Ocean, a steamship is represented as entering the harbor of San Francisco, perhaps with tea from **China,** which is sent across the continent by **railroad to New York,** whence some of it may be forwarded by another steamer to Europe, across **the Atlantic.**

Another route is by way of the Isthmus of **Panama,** which is crossed by railroad.

Point out on the Balloon View, the **principal** gulfs, lakes, capes and rivers.


7 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
8 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
Longitude 71 West from 69 Greenwich
NEW ENGLAND STATES.
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
IX 95.
DOMINION OF CANADA
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
SWITZERLAND
QUEBEC
Montmorency Falls
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
Three Rivers
MONTREAL
L. OF MONTREAL
Richelieu or Sorel River
St. Francis R.
Connecticut L.
Memphremagog Lake
St. Albans
BURLINGTON
ADIRONDACK MTS.
MT. MANSFIELD
Winooski R.
St. Johnsbury
MT. MARCY
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
MONTPELIER
Barre
Otter Cr.
Lake George
GREEN MOUNTAINS
VERMONT
Rutland
CONNECTICUT RIVER
Winnepesaukee Lake
MT. WASHINGTON
WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Rangeley L.
SADDLEBACK MT.
Umbagog Lake
Androscoggin River
Kennebec River
Moosehead Lake
Penobscot R.
Chesuncook L.
MT. KATAHDIN
Kellogg Brook River
St. John River
Aroostook River
FREDERICTON
Grand L.
St. Croix R.
Schoodic Lakes
Penobscot River
Calais
Eastport
Passamaquoddy B.
Bangor
Waterville
AUGUSTA
MOUNT DESERT ISLAND
MAINE
Auburn
Lewiston
Rockland
Penobscot Bay
Sebago Lake
Baths
Saco River
PORTLAND B.
Biddeford
CONCORD
Rochester
Dover
Piscataqua R.
Portsmouth
MANCHESTER
Nashua
Merrimack R.
Keene
Bennington
Brattleboro
GREYLOCK OR SADDLE MT
ALBANY
Pittsfield
Fitchburg
Lawrence
Lowell
Cape Ann
Gloucester
Salem
Lynn
Massachusetts B.
Cambridge
BOSTON
European Steamer when 6 Hours out from Boston
12 hours
MASSACHUSETTS
Holyoke
Worcester
Springfield
Housatonic R.
Blackstone R.
Plymouth
Cape Cod
Cape Cod Bay
Woonsocket
Pawtucket
PROVIDENCE
Taunton
Fall River
New Bedford
Buzzard's Bay
Vineyard Sound
Cape Malabar
HARTFORD
New Britain
Waterbury
Norwich
Meriden
New London
CONNECTICUT
Danbury
NEW HAVEN
RHODE ISLAND
Warwick
Pawcatuck R.
Narragansett B.
NEWPORT
BLOCK I.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD
NANTUCKET I.
Bridgeport
Norwalk
Stamford
LONG ISLAND SOUND
Montauk Pt.
New York
LONG ISLAND
Brooklyn
European Steamer when 6 Hours out from New York
12 hours
18 hours
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Hudson River
4 Longitude East 6 from Washington 8
HIGHLANDS, LOWLANDS AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.
SECTION ON 44° OF LATITUDE
NEW YORK
ADIRONDACK MTS.
Lake Champlain
VERMONT
GREEN MTS.
N. HAMPSHIRE
WHITE MTS.
MAINE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
SEA LEVEL
1,000
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To prepare a lesson on the Map:—When the lesson is given out, the Teacher will require the class to read aloud all the names on the map.

To prepare a lesson in Descriptive Geography, the class will read aloud all the numbered paragraphs as a reading lesson.

As each place is mentioned during the recitation, its situation may be pointed out on a wall map, or marked on a blackboard drawing.

1. The New England States are situated in the **most northeastern part of the United States.** What are their names? Which is the largest?

2. Their area is less than that of **the State of Nebraska,** but more than twice that of **Ireland.**

3. All are washed by the **Atlantic Ocean** except **Vermont,** which, however, borders on the **largest lake in or near New England.**

What is the name of that lake?

Into what large river north of it does Lake Champlain empty?

What smaller lake in New York is connected with Lake Champlain?

4. You observe that the coast line of these States is much **broken,** and that there are numerous **bays, capes, islands and peninsulas.**



What two bays south of Maine?
What two bays east of Massachusetts?
What bay southeast of Massachusetts?
What bay in Rhode Island?
What large sound south of Connecticut?
Between what State and Island is Long Island Sound?

5. The islands of New England which have become favorite summer resorts are **Rhode Island,** on which Newport is situated, **Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, Mt. Desert Island and the Isles of Shoals.**

Where are Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket?
To what State do they belong? *Ans.* **Massachusetts.**
Where is Mt. Desert Island? Block Island?
The Isles of Shoals are in the ocean a few miles from Portsmouth.

6. Off the shores of New England, Newfoundland and Labrador fish are caught in great quantities, especially **cod and mackerel.**

7. Owing to the quantity of codfish taken, a certain cape of New England received its name, about 270 years ago. Where is that cape situated?

MAP QUESTIONS.

Which is the largest of the New England States? The smallest? The most mountainous?

What mountains in Vermont? In New Hampshire?

Which is the mountainous section of Massachusetts? Of Connecticut?

What high mountain in New Hampshire? In Maine? In Vermont? In Massachusetts?

Mention the boundary rivers of New England?

In what direction do nearly all the rivers of New England flow?

Which is the largest lake in New Hampshire?

What lake on the western boundary of Maine? Eastern?

What river is the outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee?—(Pronounced *win-e-pe-saw'ke.*) Of Umbagog Lake? Of Chesun'cook Lake? Of Moosehead Lake?

What large rivers of Maine flow south?

What lake is drained by the Kennebec River? By the Penobscot?

What boundary river on the north of Maine? East?

What lake is drained by the St. Croix (*kroy*)?

Mention the largest city in Maine.

The largest city in each State is printed in large capital letters.

In what direction from Portland is Boston? Montreal? Quebec'?

What is the capital of Maine?

The capital of each State is designated by a *.

What large city on the Penobscot River?

What river separates Vermont from New Hampshire? What British province north of these two States? What State south of them?

In what State are the White Mountains? The Green Mountains?

8. New Hampshire is celebrated for the beauty of its **scenery,** its extensive **manufactures,** and the abundance of its **granite.**

Is there any large river wholly in New Hampshire?

What rivers are partly within that State?

Mention its largest city. Its capital. On what river are they?

On the Merrimac River in New Hampshire and Massachusetts are some of the largest **mills and factories in the United States.** What cities are on that river?

What State and lake west of Vermont?

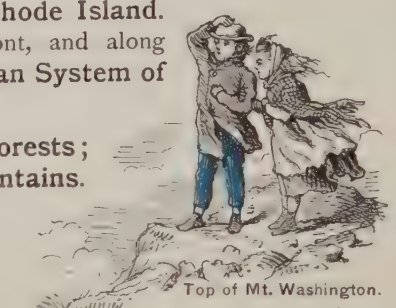
What two rivers of Vermont flow into Lake Champlain?

What city is on the Winooski River?

What lake on the northern border of Vermont?

9. There are mountains in every New England State except **Rhode Island.** The Ranges extend through Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and along the northwest boundary of Maine; forming part of the **Appalachian System of Mountains.**

10. The mountains in Vermont are covered with **evergreen forests;** and it was on this account that they were named the **Green Mountains.** The name of the State, Vermont, came from the French words **"verd," or "vert," green, and "mont," mountain.**



Top of Mt. Washington.

11. The highest mountains in New England are **the White Mountains,** several of which are more than 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest is **Mount Washington,** it being nearly **6300 feet in height.**

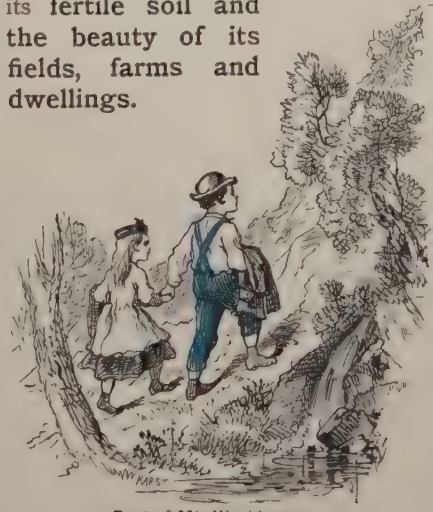
12. The charming scenery and delightful air of the White and Green Mountains and their vicinity have made them **celebrated summer resorts,** which attract visitors from **every section of the Union.**

Where are the White Mountains? The Green Mountains?

13. In making the ascent of Mount Washington in summer, you would for a while pass through forests, with little streams, cascades, ferns and wild flowers all about you, and would feel the air to be warm and still; but, on reaching the top, which is covered all over with **rough rocks,** you might find yourself higher than some of the **clouds** which the cold, high wind would blow past you.

In what part of what State does the Connecticut River rise? Between what two States does it flow? In what direction and into what water does it flow?

14. The valley of the Connecticut River is remarkable for its **fertile soil and the beauty of its fields, farms and dwellings.**



Foot of Mt. Washington.

15. Maine is as far north as **Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and a large portion of Canada,** and like them, is remarkable for **long, cold winters and extensive pine forests.**

How do snow and streams assist the lumbermen? *Ans.* **The logs are hauled on the snow and the streams carry them down to the saw-mills or to the coast.**

16. New England is not rich in **agricultural products;** but it has long been celebrated for its **manufactures.**

17. Its manufactures include immense quantities of **cotton and woolen goods.**

18. Along its streams are numerous **mills and factories.** Its forests and fine harbors afford great facilities for **ship-building and commerce.**

19. Among the hills and mountains, especially of Vermont, is excellent **pasture land,** where great attention is given to the raising of **horses, cattle and sheep,** which are called **live stock.**

20. Now, from what you have just learned, you may conclude that the leading occupations in the New England States are **manufacturing, commerce, lumbering, ship-building, stock-raising and fishing.**

21. The largest city in New England is **Boston,** which is celebrated for the great extent of **its commerce** and the excellence of its **schools and colleges.** Where is Boston situated?

22. The largest city in Vermont is **Burlington.** It is situated on **Lake Champlain** and carries on an extensive **lumber trade.** In what part of the State is it?

23. Massachusetts contains more inhabitants than **any other New England State.**

24. In its western part are the Hoosic Mountains, through which has been cut **an immense railroad tunnel,** thus shortening the distance by railroad from **Boston to Albany and the West.**

25. The largest cities in Massachusetts are **Boston, Worcester, and Lowell.**

In what part of the State is Worcester (*woos'ter*)?

26. Lowell and Lawrence are celebrated for their **cotton and woolen mills**; in what part of the State are they?

27. The people of New Bedford are extensively interested in **the whale-fisheries.** Where is New Bedford situated?



What State north of Connecticut? East? West? What water south? What large island south of that sound?

Name the capital of Connecticut. Its largest city.

28. Connecticut and Massachusetts manufacture not only cotton and woolen goods, but also **clocks, sewing-machines, fire-arms, boots and shoes.**

29. The smallest State in the Union is **Rhode Island.**

What State bounds Rhode Island on the north and east? West? What water on the south? What bay in Rhode Island?

30. **Providence** and **Pawtucket** are the largest cities. Both **Providence and Newport are capitals,** because **the Legislature sometimes meets at one and sometimes at the other.**

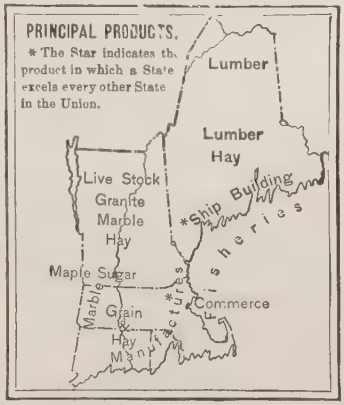
31. Newport is one of the most celebrated **summer resorts in the United States.** It is situated on **an island in Narragansett Bay.**

32. The first permanent settlement in New England was made by **the Pilgrims,** who landed at **Plymouth, in 1620.** Where is Plymouth?

You will see from this little map that these States produce considerable hay.

Which of them is noted for lumber and shipbuilding? What States are noted for manufactures? What two for live stock?

Name the products of Maine, —New Hampshire and Vermont,—of Massachusetts and Connecticut.



ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

What countries in Europe are in the same latitude as the New England States? *See margin of the map on p.* 26.

Name some of the Western States which are in the same latitude as New England.

In what direction and on what waters would you sail from New York to New Haven? To Newport? To Boston? From Hartford to Boston? From Boston to Bangor? From Fall River to New York?

In what direction from Boston is New York? From Boston are the White Mountains? From Boston is Quebec'? From Boston is Albany?

MAP DRAWING.

Make a copy of the map on page 26. Draw the boundaries of Massachusetts, and afterwards, those of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Complete the map in outline, with mountains, rivers, lakes, and islands. For the next lesson add all the names.

TOPICAL REVIEW.

To be written by the pupils, as directed on page 19.

States	*Mountains.*	*Rivers*	*Capitals*	*Largest Cities*	*Products*
Massachusetts	*2 names*	*3 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*
Maine	*1 name*	*5 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Connecticut	*1 name*	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
N. Hampshire	*2 names*	*3 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*
Vermont	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Rhode Island	.....	.....	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*


MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.
IX 95.
HIGHLANDS, LOWLANDS AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.
Grain
Flour
Live Stock
Salt
Oil
Wool
Oil
Coal
Grain
Manufactures
Live Stock
& Iron
Coal
Manufactures
& Iron
Oil
Coal
Salt
Coal
Tobacco
& Grain
Grain
& Fruits
Commerce
Commerce
Commerce
Commerce
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
6 A.M.
7 A.M.
81 Longitude West 79 from Greenwich 77
75
0 25 50 100 MILES
DOMINION OF CANADA
Ottawa River
OTTAWA
Montreal
St. Lawrence River
Plattsburg
Ogdensburg
Kingston
THOUSAND ISLANDS
ADIRONDACK MT. MARCY MOUNTAINS
Lake George
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Watertown
Black River
LAKE ONTARIO
Toronto
Lockport
Niagara Falls
Welland Canal
Hamilton
Oswego
Oneida Lake
Rochester
Rome
Utica
Saratoga Sprs.
Gloversville
Mohawk R.
Syracuse
Amsterdam
Schenectady
Troy
Albany
Cohoes
Auburn
Seneca R.
Cayuga L.
Erie Canal
Genesee River
Buffalo
L. HURON
L. St. Clair
Detroit
Chautauqua Lake
Jamestown
Erie
Elmira
Binghamton
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Newburgh
West Point
Hudson River
Delaware River
Bradford
Williamsport
Wilkesbarre
Scranton
Paterson
Jersey City
Yonkers
NEW YORK
Brooklyn
NEWARK
Elizabeth
LONG ISLAND
Sandy Hook
Long Branch
New Brunswick
TRENTON
Hazleton
Shenandoah
Allentown
Reading
HARRISBURG
Lancaster
Norristown
PHILADELPHIA
Chester
Camden
Sandusky
Cleveland
Oil City
Allegheny River
New Castle
Allegheny
Pittsburg
Altoona
McKeesport
Johnstown
Juniata R.
Susquehanna River
W. Branch
BLUE MOUNTAINS
OHIO
WHEELING
COLUMBUS
Cumberland
York
Monongahela River
RIVER
Hagerstown
MARYLAND
Potomac River
Martinsburg
Winchester
Frederick
BALTIMORE
WILMINGTON
New Castle
Dover
DELAWARE BAY
Atlantic City
C. May
C. Henlopen
Parkersburg
Lake Kanawha E.
Great Kanawha
Ohio
Hunting-ton
CHARLESTON
WEST VIRGINIA
ALLEGHANY MTS.
Georgetown
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
Alexandria
ANNAPOLIS
Laurel
Cambridge
CHESAPEAKE BAY
Rappahannock River
Fredericksburg
Shenandoah River
Staunton
Charlottesville
White Sulphur Springs
Scioto River
Sandy River
KENTUCKY
Comp. Lat.
James River
RICHMOND
Roanoke
Lynchburg
Manchester
Petersburg
Newport News
C. Charles
C. Henry
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Roanoke River
Danville
CUMBERLAND MTS.
TENN.
NORTH CAROLINA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Comp. Lat. and Extent
4 Longitude West 2 from Washington 0 2
MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO., SC., BUFFALO, N.Y.
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3,000
2,000
1,000
COLUMBUS
Ohio River
Monongahela River
ALLEGHANY MTS.
BLUE MTS.
Susquehanna River
PHILADELPHIA
Delaware Riv.
SEA LEVEL
OHIO
W.V.
PENNSYLVANIA
N. JERSEY
Miles 0 30 50 150 300 450 Miles
Hours 0 1 5 10 15 Hours
Distance made by Trains, 30 Miles per Hour.

1. The Middle Atlantic States are between the **New England and the South Atlantic States.**

2. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware have been known as the **Middle States,** because they were in the **middle of the Union when it comprised only thirteen States.**

3. Virginia and Maryland were formerly classed among the **Southern States.** West Virginia, until 1863, was a part of **Virginia.**



Iron Works.

4. You remember that the distance between the Equator and the North Pole is ninety degrees (90°), and, therefore, that midway between them is the parallel of **45°** which separates the most northern part of New York State from the British Province of **Quebec.**

5. All of these States, except West Virginia, have direct communication with **the ocean,** and therefore have great facilities for **commerce.** Two of them carry on considerable trade, also, by way of Lakes **Erie and Ontario.** Which two?

6. Mountains are in all of these States, except **Delaware.** Through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia extend the **Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge.**

7. The land west of the Alleghany mountains is drained by rivers which flow into **the Ohio;** while that east is drained by rivers which flow into the **Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.** The fertile valleys lying between these ranges are also drained by the rivers which flow into these bays. In some places, these rivers pass through **gaps, passes, or gorges in the mountains.**



Mill.

8. The land along the Atlantic Coast from New Jersey down to the Gulf of Mexico is a long strip or belt of low land, covered principally with **pine forests.** This belt extends about eighty miles inland, or about as far as the city of **Richmond,** where the hill country begins. On this line, waterfalls and rapids are met with; these furnish abundant water-power for numerous **mills and factories.**

What two rivers in Pennsylvania meet and form the Ohio River?

What two branches of the Ohio are in West Virginia?

What large river rises in New York and flows into the head of Chesapeake Bay? Into the head of Delaware Bay?

What large river flows into the west side of Chesapeake Bay?

What States are separated by the Potomac River? What very important city on that river?

What States are separated by the Ohio River? By the Delaware River? By Delaware Bay? By the Big Sandy River?

Name all the boundary Rivers, —Lakes,—Bays.

9. Lake Erie is more than 300 feet higher than **Lake Ontario;** its outlet is the **Niagara River,** in which is the celebrated **cataract, 160 feet high.** Steamboats pass between these two lakes by way of the **Welland Canal.** The outlet of Lake Ontario is the **St. Lawrence River.**

10. New York is called the **Empire State** because it has **more inhabitants than any other State.** It was settled more than 260 years ago by the **Dutch.**

11. Henry Hudson, in search of a passage by water across **this continent,** entered a river, which received his name. What river?

12. The Dutch formed a settlement at the mouth of the **Hudson River** and called it **New Amsterdam,** from Amsterdam, the principal city in Holland. On that site now stands **New York, the largest city on the Western Continent;** and just across the East River is **Brooklyn,** the fourth city in size in the Union.

Name the largest city in New Jersey,—Pennsylvania,—Delaware,—Maryland,—Virginia,—West Virginia.

In what mountains does the Hudson River rise?
What other rivers rise in the Adirondack region?
Which is the largest branch of the Hudson?
What cities on the Hudson River?
Name the largest city on the Mohawk.
What lake between New York and Vermont?

13. Steamboats sail up the Hudson 150 miles, or as far as the **city of Troy.**

14. The largest cities in these States are New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Baltimore, all of which have easy access to the Atlantic and excellent facilities for **commerce.** By means of rivers, railroads, canals and the great lakes, men send vast quantities of **wheat, corn, flour, provisions, oil** and other products of the interior to these cities, for shipment to nearly **every part of the world.**

What is the capital of New York? Pennsylvania? New Jersey? Delaware? Maryland? Virginia? West Virginia?

15. Albany is noted for its trade in **lumber;** and Buffalo, for that in **grain and live stock.**

Where is Albany? Buffalo? By what canal are Lake Erie and Hudson River connected? *Ans.* Erie Canal.

16. On the Genesee River, just where the Erie Canal crosses it, is situated a large city which is celebrated for its **flour mills and manufactures.** What city is it? *Ans.* **Rochester.**

17. The city on Lake Ontario which, like Buffalo, forwards large quantities of produce to New York and Boston by canals and railroads, is **Oswego;** it is situated at the mouth of the **Oswego River,** which is the outlet of several beautiful lakes in the center of New York. On one of these lakes is situated a city which manufactures large quantities of **salt** from the water of **its salt springs or wells;** its name is **Syracuse.**

18. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee are famous for their mines of **coal and iron;** and on that account, they have numerous and extensive **iron works,** especially **Pennsylvania.**

19. The largest city in Pennsylvania is **Philadelphia,** which is situated on the **Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.** It is the third city in the Union, in size. Its manufactures are **immense.**



Summer Vacation in the Adirondacks.

20. The second city in size in Pennsylvania is **Pittsburgh,** which is situated where two rivers unite. Name those rivers. What large river is formed by them?

21. Pittsburgh and Allegheny are famous for **their iron works and for the great quantities of coal which they send down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.** Where are those cities?

22. The largest cities in New Jersey are **Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson,** all celebrated for their **manufactures.**

In what part of the State are they?

23. Delaware produces **fine peaches and wheat.** Its largest city is celebrated for **its manufactures,** and contains over one-third the population of the State; what city is it? (*See map.*)

24. Maryland and Virginia are rich in **grain, tobacco, iron, and coal.**

25. Baltimore and Richmond, besides being the leading commercial cities in their States, have numerous **flour mills and tobacco factories.**

What mountains would you cross going by railroad from Baltimore to Wheeling?

Would you have to cross any mountains in going from Baltimore to Richmond? What very important city on the Potomac would you visit on your way? What gives importance to Washington? *Ans.* **It is the city in which the President resides and in which Congress meets to make laws for the United States.**

How is it situated? *Ans.* **In the District of Columbia, which is between Maryland and Virginia.**

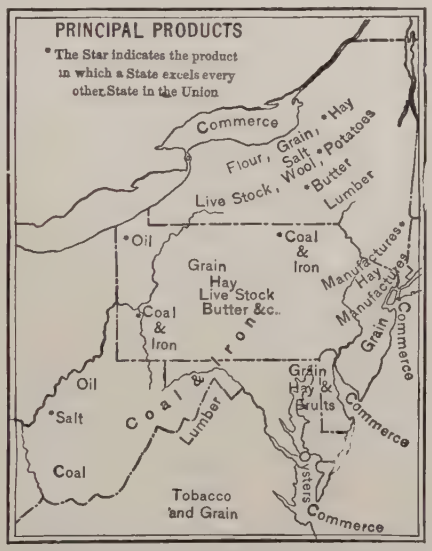
What can you say of the summers of Washington and most other cities south of it? *Ans.* **They are very warm.**

Mention some of the summer resorts in these States. *Ans.* **Saratoga Springs, Sulphur Springs, Niagara Falls, Long Branch, Cape May, Atlantic City, Coney Island, Lake George, Adirondack Mts.**

Where are the famous oil regions of the United States? *Ans.* **In the northwestern parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.** How is the oil obtained? *Ans.* **By boring wells.**

By what is Pennsylvania bounded on the north? East? South? West?

In the same way bound New York,—New Jersey,—Virginia,—Maryland,—Delaware,—West Virginia.



You will see from this little map that most of these States produce considerable **grain and hay.**

Which are noted for coal and iron?

What two are noted for live stock? Lumber? Butter? Fruits? Salt? Oil?

What three for manufactures? What State is noted for tobacco?

What are the products of Pennsylvania? New York? New Jersey? Delaware? Maryland? Virginia? West Virginia?

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

On what river would you sail from New York to Troy? What cities would you pass?

On what waters would you sail from Philadelphia to New York? What capes would you pass?

On what waters would you sail from Baltimore to Washington? From Baltimore to New York? From Washington to Norfolk?

If your State is on this map, tell what direction from you is the city of New York? Stand up and point to it. In what direction from you is Washington? Point to it. Point toward Philadelphia, — Richmond, — Albany, — Trenton,—Wheeling,—Baltimore.

Look at the borders of the map and you will see that the countries of Europe which lie directly east of the Middle Atlantic States, are **France, Spain, and Portugal**; and, if you should sail due east from New York City, you would cross **the Atlantic** and arrive at **Portugal.**

MAP DRAWING.

DRAW AN OUTLINE MAP of these States; that is, without names. Let the size be the same as that on page 30.

First draw the boundaries or outline of Pennsylvania; next, those of New York,—New Jersey,—Delaware,—Maryland,—Virginia,—West Virginia.

In drawing the outline of any State, always mark the straight boundaries first, and after them the boundary rivers and coast line.

Add all the mountains, complete the rivers, and mark the situations of capitals by a *, and of other cities by a °.

So far, the work may constitute a full lesson which may be performed at home.

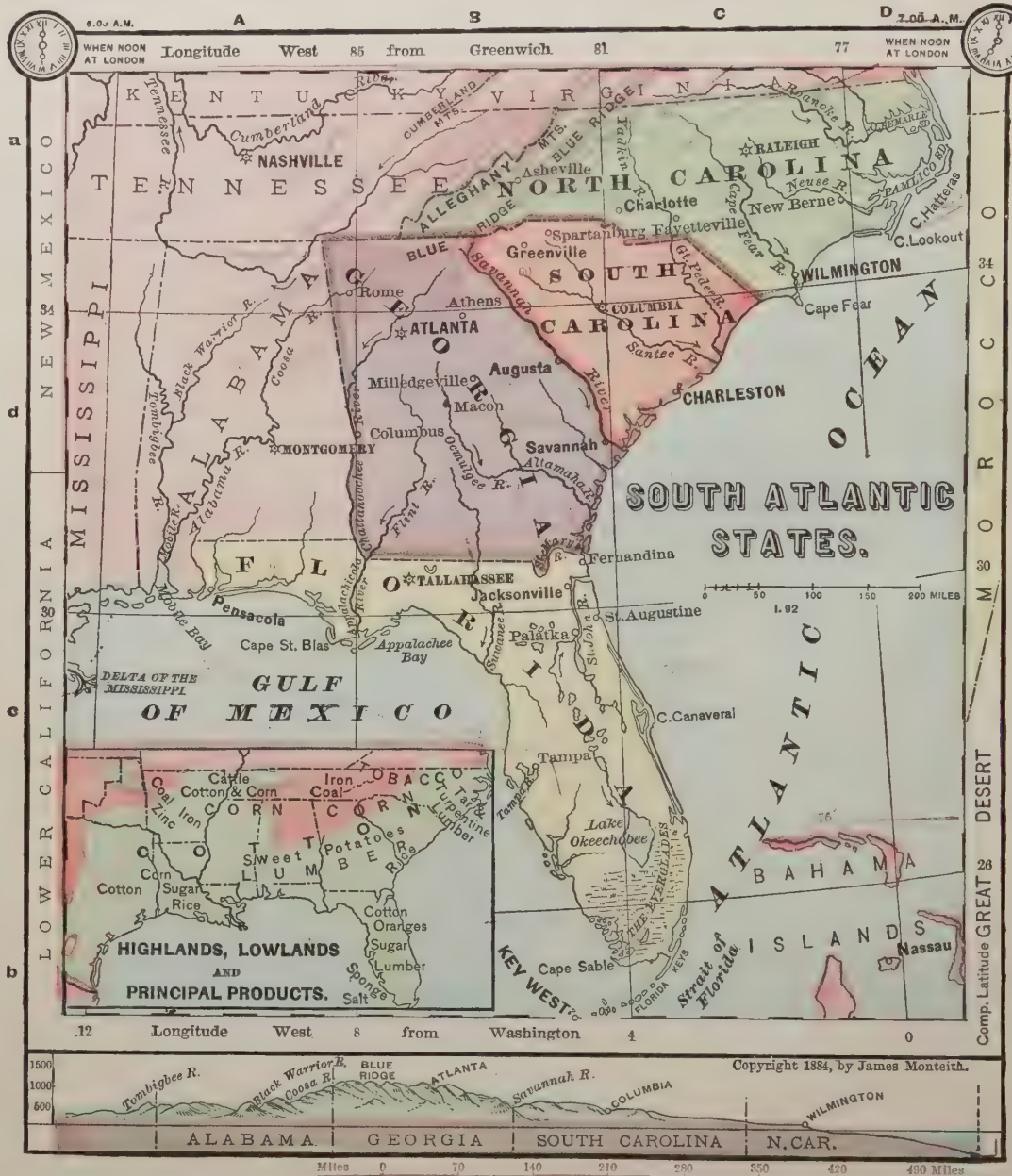
The NEXT LESSON will be to write the names in their proper places. This may also be done at home; or, the pupils will bring their outline drawings to school; and, with their books closed, insert each name when mentioned by the Teacher.

TOPICAL REVIEW.

To be filled out by the pupils, on the BLACKBOARD, SLATES OR PAPERS, as shown on page 19.

States	*Mountains*	*Rivers*	*Capitals*	*Largest Cities*	*Products*
New York	*2 names*	*5 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*10 names*
Pennsylvania	*2 names*	*5 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*8 names*
New Jersey	*1 name*	....	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Delaware	.....	.....	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Maryland	*2 names*	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Virginia	*2 names*	*4 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
West Virginia	*1 name*	*5 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.



The HIGHEST MOUNTAIN in the New England States is Mt. Washington. In what State is it?

The LARGEST CITIES in the New England States are

BOSTON, WORCESTER, LOWELL,
PROVIDENCE, NEW HAVEN, FALL RIVER,

In what State is each situated?

The HIGHEST MOUNTAIN in the Middle Atlantic States is Mt. Marcy. In what State is it?

The LARGEST CITIES in the Middle Atlantic States are

NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, BUFFALO,
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH.

1. The South Atlantic or Southeastern States are **North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.** Lying between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico is **Florida.** The most prominent capes on the coast of these States are **Cape Hatteras and Cape Sable.**

Where is Cape Hatteras? Cape Sable?

2. The direction of the Atlantic Coast of these States is southeast, from **Virginia to Cape Hatteras;** southwest, from **Cape Hatteras to Florida;** and southeast along the **Peninsula of Florida.**



Alligator.

3. Nearly all the rivers of these four States run in a southeasterly direction; only one flowing northerly or northwesterly, and that is the **St. John's.**

Where is the St. John's River? What city is on it?

What two large boundary rivers in these States? Which flows between South Carolina and Georgia? Between Georgia and Alabama?

What two sounds east of North Carolina?

What river flows into Albemarle Sound? Into Pamlico Sound?

What other rivers in North Carolina?

On what river is Wilmington? New Berne? Fayetteville? Near what river is Raleigh?

What rivers in South Carolina? Georgia? Florida?

4. If you should travel from the coast of North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia to the mountains, you would first pass through a **flat, hot and marshy region,** then through **pine forests,** when you would come to a hilly country which produces **corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and sweet potatoes.** In the mountainous parts are **forests and pasture lands.**



Cotton.

5. The low country produces fine crops of **rice and cotton.** The pine forests yield **lumber, turpentine, pitch, tar, and rosin.**

6. The climate of these States is much warmer than that of the other **Atlantic States;** and some places in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, have become favorite **winter resorts for invalids from the Northern States.**

7. The fruits which grow extensively in Florida are **oranges, lemons, pineapples and bananas.**

8. Fish abound in the streams and lakes of Florida, and along their banks **alligators are found.**

9. The largest city in these four States is **Charleston,** which exports large quantities of **cotton and rice** to **Europe and the northern parts of the United States.** Where is Charleston situated?

What is the largest city in Georgia? In North Carolina? In Florida? In South Carolina?

On what river is Savannah? Wilmington? Jacksonville?

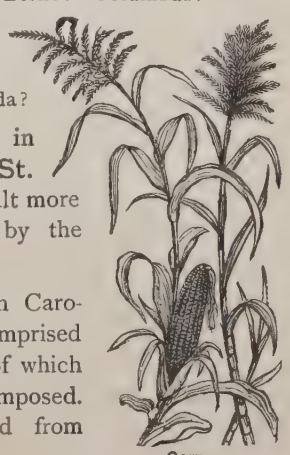
What is the capital of North Carolina? Of South Carolina? Of Georgia? Of Florida?

10. You will observe that Charleston, Savannah and Wilmington are on or near the coast, have good harbors and are well situated for **commerce.** Augusta and Macon being at the head of steamboat navigation, have great facilities for **manufacture and trade.**

In what part of what State, and on what river is Augusta? Macon? New Berne? Columbus?

What mountains extend through the western part of North Carolina?

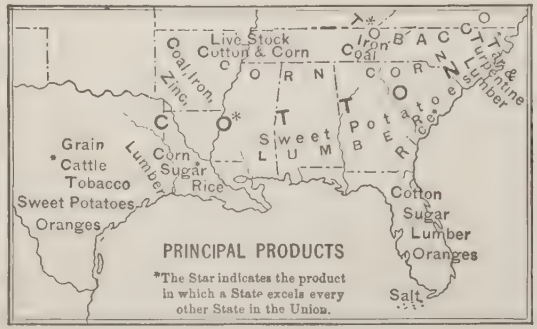
What large lake in Florida?



Corn.

11. The oldest city in the United States is **St. Augustine;** it was built more than 300 years ago, by the **Spaniards.**

12. North and South Carolina and Georgia are comprised in the thirteen States of which this Union was first composed. Florida was purchased from **Spain.**



13. The principal cotton States are **Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.**

14. The principal tobacco States are **Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.**


Pineapple.

Besides cotton, corn and cattle, what are raised in North Carolina? South Carolina? Georgia? Florida? Louisiana? Arkansas? Tennesee? Texas?

What is obtained from the islands southwest of Florida?

Which State excels in the production of cotton? Sugar? Rice? Tar and turpentine?

In what States do oranges grow abundantly?

In what three States is the sugar-cane extensively cultivated?

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

In what directions and on what water would you sail from Charleston to Savannah? To Key West? To Pensacola?

In what direction from Savannah is Columbia? Cape Sable? Wilmington?

In what direction and on what waters would you sail from Jacksonville to Pensacola? To Columbus?

MAP DRAWING.

Draw a map of these States at home, same size as that on page 34.

Mark, by dots, the position of Cape Hatteras, Jacksonville, Cape Sable and Pensacola, and draw the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to Cape Sable, then the Gulf Coast of Florida.

Next draw the outlines of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; then draw the mountains and rivers, and locate the cities.

Bring your drawing to school, and as the teacher mentions the name of each State, River, Cape, Island and City, write it in its proper place. Write your name at the top of your drawing, which will be taken by the teacher for examination.

By this plan, every pupil may, in a few minutes, recite every question in the lesson.

By what is North Carolina bounded on the north? East? South? West?

In the same way bound South Carolina,—Georgia,—Florida.


Palmetto Tree.

COMPARATIVE LATITUDES.

(*For the answers see margins of the map.*)

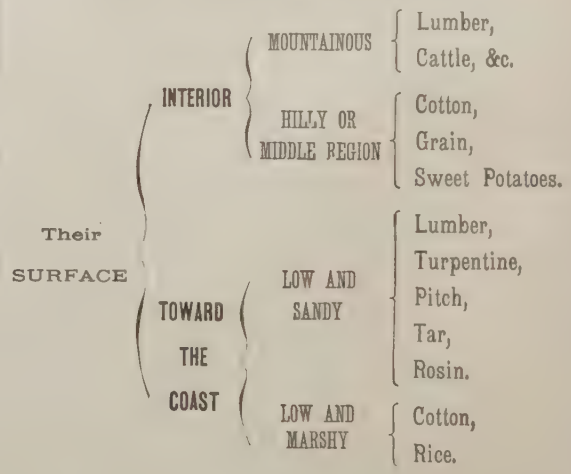
What part of the Pacific coast is due west of Florida?

What part of Africa is directly east of Florida?

If you should sail due east from Charleston or Savannah, at what part of Africa would you arrive?

What western Territory is in the same latitude as Georgia?

TOPICAL DIAGRAM OF NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA.



TOPICAL REVIEW.

To be filled out by the pupils, on the BLACKBOARD, SLATES or PAPERS, as directed on page 19.

States	*Mountains*	*Rivers*	*Capitals*	*Largest Cities*	*Products*
N. Carolina	*2 names*	*4 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*
S. Carolina	*1 name*	*5 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Georgia	*1 name*	*6 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Florida	.....	*4 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*

1. The Southwestern States, shown on the next page, are **Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee.** Four of them border on the Gulf of Mexico, and are called **Gulf States.** The others, although inland States, have water communication with the Gulf by way of the **Mississippi River.**

2. Their mountainous sections are **East Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and the northwestern part of Arkansas.** All the rest of the land is either **level or rolling,** and the principal slopes are toward **the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.**

3. The low ground along the Gulf and the Mississippi contains **lakes, marshes, and swamp forests.**

4. The principal trees of the forests are **the pine, palmetto, and cypress.**

5. The climate of the Gulf States is **warmer than that of the other States of the Union.** In the South ice seldom forms, while roses and fruit-trees bloom as early as the month of **February.**

6. These States contain **extensive plantations or farms of cotton, corn, sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, and sweet potatoes.** The most valuable export of the United States is **cotton.**

7. The State which excels every other State in the Union in the production of cotton is **Mississippi;** that which excels in the production of cane sugar and molasses is **Louisiana.**



8. Texas excels every other State in the number of its **cattle.**

9. The broad prairies and plateaus of Texas afford pasture both winter and summer to **millions of cattle, besides numerous horses and sheep,** where buffaloes formerly roamed in vast herds.

10. Texas is as large as **Austria and Portugal combined.**

What river separates Texas from Mexico? *See map of the United States.* From Louisiana? From Indian Territory and Oklahoma?

Mention the rivers in the State. In what direction do they flow?

Its largest city is **Dallas, which is an important railroad center.**

The capital of Texas is **Austin.** On what river is it?



View on the wharf or levee of New Orleans:—Mississippi steamboats,—Cotton bales,—Hogsheads of sugar.

11. The largest city in the South is **New Orleans,** which excels every other city in the world **in the quantity of cotton which it exports.** Considerable produce is brought in steamboats from **all the States bordering on the Mississippi,** to New Orleans, where it is shipped principally to **the Atlantic States and Europe.**

12. The Mississippi River is remarkable for **the rise of its water** every spring. To prevent inundations, banks of earth, called *levees*, have been raised for a long distance above and below New Orleans. A crevasse, or breach in a levee, sometimes causes great **damage** and **loss of life.**

THE SOUTHWESTERN STATES.



The LARGEST STATE in the United States is Texas.

The States which have the WARMEST CLIMATE are Florida, Texas, and Louisiana.

The HIGHEST MOUNTAIN between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River is Mitchell's Peak or Black Dome, in North Carolina.

The Largest Cities in the South Atlantic States are ATLANTA, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and AUGUSTA.

The Largest Cities in the Southwestern States are

NEW ORLEANS,	MEMPHIS,	SAN ANTONIO,
NASHVILLE,	DALLAS,	MOBILE.

In what State is each situated?

13. In Tennessee and Arkansas, the land near the Mississippi is **low.**

14. The climate of these two States is **mild and delightful,** their fertile soil produces considerable **cotton, corn and tobacco,** and on their broad pastures are raised **cattle, horses and other live stock.** Both States are rich in **minerals.**

15. East Tennessee is that part of the State which lies **east of the Cumberland Mountains.** It is remarkable for **its beautiful scenery, fertile valleys, and its mines of iron, copper and coal.**



16. The Tennessee River, in its northward course, separates **West from Middle Tennessee.**

17. The largest city in the State is **Nashville,** which is in Middle Tennessee. The largest city in Western Tennessee is **Memphis.**

18. Mobile, situated on **Mobile Bay,** is the chief city in **Alabama.** It carries on a large trade in **cotton;** so, also, do **Vicksburg, Montgomery, and Natchez.**



Sugar-cane.

In what State and on what river is Vicksburg? Montgomery? Natchez?

What large river flows through the middle of Arkansas? In what direction does it flow? What capital on the Arkansas River?

What other rivers flow through Arkansas?

What large tributary of the Mississippi flows through Louisiana?

Mention the boundary rivers of Louisiana,—of Arkansas,—of Mississippi,—of Alabama,—of Tennessee.

What river in the western part of Mississippi?

Into what does the Yazoo River flow? Into what does the Mississippi River flow?

19. The Alabama and Tombigby Rivers unite and form the **Mobile River,** which flows into **Mobile Bay.**

What river flows into the Alabama River?

What two cities on the Alabama River?

What two large rivers flow through Tennessee? Which is the longer?

Through what other State does the Tennessee flow?

What large city on the Cumberland River?

Give the name and situation of the capital of Louisiana. *Ans.* **Baton Rouge is the capital; it is in the southeastern part of Louisiana and is on the Mississippi River.**

In this way give the name and situation of the capital of Mississippi,—of Alabama,—of Arkansas,—of Tennessee; then the name and situation of the largest city in Tennessee,—in Mississippi,—in Alabama,—in Louisiana —in Arkansas.

By what two States is Tennessee bounded on the north? By what three on the south? By what one on the east?

By what river on the west?

In this way bound Alabama,—Mississippi,—Louisiana,—Arkansas.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

In what directions and on what river would you go from Memphis to New Orleans? What cities would you pass on your way?

How would you go by water from Memphis to Nashville? New Orleans to Mobile? From Vicksburg to Little Rock?

MAP DRAWING.

Draw the boundaries of Tennessee,—Mississippi,—Alabama,—Arkansas, and Louisiana; then the mountains and rivers, and locate the principal cities, as directed on page 33.

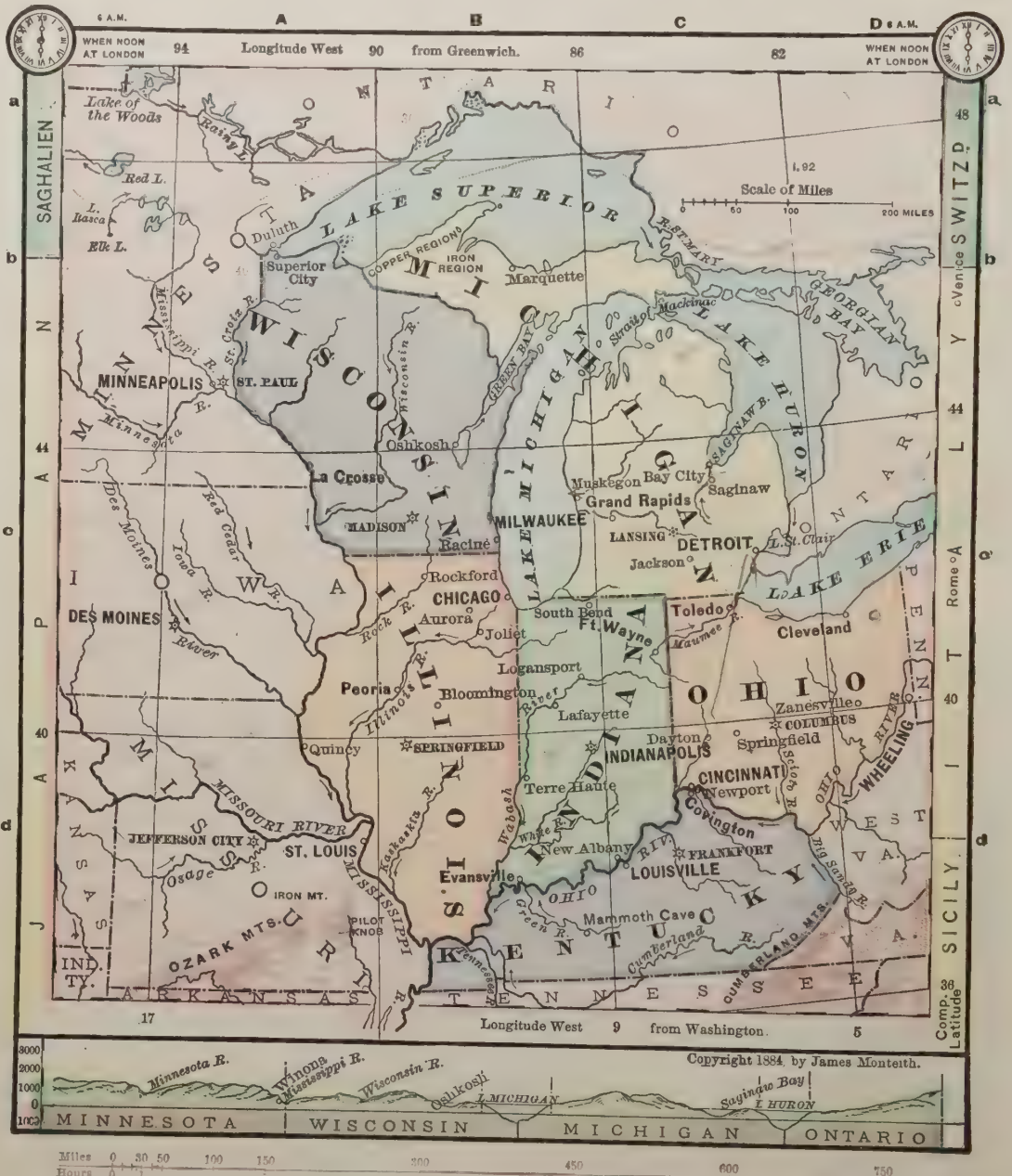
Afterward, insert the names and complete the map.

TOPICAL REVIEW.

To be written on the BLACKBOARD, SLATES, OR PAPERS, as directed on page 19. *See also the chart of PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS on page 36.*

States	*Rivers*	*Capitals*	*Largest Cities*	*Products*
Texas	*6 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Louisiana	*3 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Mississippi	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Alabama	*5 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Tennessee	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Arkansas	*3 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*

LAKE STATES AND KENTUCKY.



The HIGHEST MOUNTAINS in these States are the Cumberland Mountains.

The LARGEST LAKE which borders on them is Lake Superior; the LARGEST RIVER, the Mississippi River.

The LARGEST CITIES in the Lake States and Kentucky are

CHICAGO,	CLEVELAND,	MILWAUKEE,
CINCINNATI,	DETROIT,	LOUISVILLE.

In what part of what State is each?

For Directions to prepare and hear the lessons in this book, see page 27.

1. The five great lakes of North America are **Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario.** Their water is **fresh.**

2. The largest body of fresh water on the Western Continent is **Lake Superior**; it is more than twice as large as the Republic of **Switzerland.**

Which of the great lakes is entirely within the United States?
What State borders on four of the great lakes?
Into how many parts is Michigan divided?
What strait connects Lakes Michigan and Huron?
What river connects Lakes Superior and Huron?
What lake between Lakes Huron and Erie?
What river connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Huron? *Ans.* **St. Clair River.**
What river connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie? *Ans.* **Detroit River.**
What two bays open into Lake Huron?
What bay opens into Lake Michigan?
Which of the great lakes is the highest above the level of the ocean? *Ans.* **Lake Superior.**
Which is the lowest? *Ans.* **Lake Ontario.**

3. The surface of these States is mostly **level.** Large portions are covered with **grass,** and are destitute of **trees**; these tracts are called **prairies.**

4. Mountains are **in the southeastern part of Kentucky.** What mountains are they?

5. The prairies are noted for **the depth and fertility of their soil.**

6. These States are celebrated for **the wealth of their farms, pastures and mines.**

7. They export immense quantities of **grain and provisions.**

8. Grass and corn are abundant and furnish food for the **cattle and hogs,** which are very numerous; the flesh of these animals is packed and largely **exported to foreign countries.** What is the flesh of cattle called? Of hogs?

9. All except Wisconsin contain **coal**; Ohio is noted for **iron**; Michigan, for **iron and copper**; Illinois and Iowa, for **lead**; and Wisconsin, for **iron, copper and lead.** The shores of Lake Superior abound in **rich copper mines.**



Wheat.

10. Their forests contain **valuable timber** and are very extensive in the **northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.**

11. Their products are sent to the sea-coast by way of **the lakes, rivers, canals and railroads.** The principal routes by water are by way of **the lakes and St. Lawrence River; the lakes, Erie Canal and Hudson River; and by way of the Mississippi River.**

12. These States have attracted many people from the **Atlantic States and Europe.** These and the Northwestern States are noted for the rapid increase in the number of their farms and in the size of their cities.

What State borders on Lake Huron?
What two States are on the south side of Lake Superior? What four States border on Lake Michigan?
What State extends from Lake Erie to the Ohio River?
What two extend from Lake Michigan to the Ohio?
What two extend from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi?
What boundary rivers has Illinois? Wisconsin? Indiana? Kentucky? Ohio?
Mention the longest river in Illinois. In Wisconsin. In Kentucky.
What rivers in these States flow into the Mississippi? Into the Ohio?

13. The first settlers suffered much from **the attacks of Indians.**

14. The population of Ohio and Illinois is greater than **that of any other two States in the Union except New York and Pennsylvania.**

Population of New York, 5,997,853 ; of Pennsylvania, 5,258,014 ;
" of Ohio..... 3,672,316 ; of Illinois..... 3,826,351.

15. Ohio is noted for **the great number of its sheep, and, consequently, for the quantity of wool produced.**



Sheep.

16. Ohio is next to Pennsylvania in **the number and extent of its iron-works,** and is one of the principal States in the production of **grain, tobacco and wine.**

Name the five large cities in Ohio. Which are in the northern part of the State? The southwestern?
Which is the capital? On what river is it situated?
Which is the largest city in Ohio?

17. Cincinnati is celebrated for **its extensive trade, its pork-packing establishments, and the beauty of its suburbs.**

18. Cleveland is the principal port on **Lake Erie** ; it has direct communication with **England** by way of **the lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic.** It is noted for its **petroleum and iron works.**

19. Indiana and Illinois are famous for **their great wealth in wheat, corn, and live stock.**

Which is the largest city in Indiana?

20. Indianapolis, the capital and **largest city in** the State, is noted as **a great railroad center.**

What two large cities in Indiana are on the Ohio River? On the Wabash? Where is the city of Fort Wayne?

21. The area of Indiana is a little more than that of **Ireland.**

22. Illinois excels every other State in the production of **wheat, corn and oats.**



A Grain Elevator at Chicago.

23. Chicago, the largest city in these States, is celebrated for **its rapid growth in population,** and its immense trade in **grain, provisions,** and **lumber,** in which it excels **every other city in the Union.**

24. Chicago excels every other city in the world in **the packing of pork and beef.**

In what part of the State is Chicago? On what part of Lake Michigan?
Which is the largest city in Illinois, on the Mississippi River?
What river rises near Lake Michigan and flows into the Mississippi?
What large city on the Illinois River?
What is the capital of Illinois?
What large city northeast of Springfield?
What State north of Illinois?

25. Wisconsin and Michigan have prairie land **in the south,** and pine forests in the **north.**

26. The rich mines in the northern part of Michigan yield **copper and iron** ; and those in the southwestern part of Wisconsin, **lead.**

Which is the largest city in Wisconsin?

27. Milwaukee, like Chicago, is finely situated for **commerce**; it sends eastward immense quantities of **flour, grain, provisions and live stock.** It also carries on an extensive trade in **lumber.** It has a large and thrifty **German population,** and is noted for the production of **malt.**

Name the other principal cities in Wisconsin. Which is the capital of the State?

Mention the capital of Michigan. Its largest city.

28. Detroit is important for **its lake commerce, its iron works, lumber trade, saw mills and furniture factories.**

In what part of the State is it? On what river? *Ans.* Detroit River.

Into how many peninsulas is Michigan divided?

What State is bounded on the north by the Ohio River?



Tobacco.

29. Kentucky excels every other State in the production of **tobacco**; besides which, it produces considerable **wheat, corn, hemp and live stock.**

30. The surface of Kentucky is highest in the **southeast,** where the State is bounded by the **Cumberland Mountains.** It is lowest along the **Ohio and the Mississippi River.**

What is the capital of Kentucky? Its largest city? On what river is Louisville?

31. Louisville contains **numerous factories** and carries on **a large inland trade**; its most valuable article of manufacture and trade is **tobacco,** in which it excels every other city in the **Union.**

What obstructions to navigation are in the Ohio River? *Ans.* **Falls or rapids nearly opposite Louisville.**

Steamboats pass over them during **high water**; at other times they pass around them by way of **a canal with locks.**

Name the other large cities of Kentucky.

Which are opposite Cincinnati?

What great lake lies entirely within the United States?

Which is the largest city on Lake Michigan?

By what names is this section of the Union often called? *Ans.* **Western, North Central, and Prairie States.**

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

In what direction and on what water would you go from Chicago to Milwaukee? From Milwaukee to the Strait of Mackinac?

In what directions and on what waters would you go from Milwaukee to Detroit? From Detroit to Cleveland? From Cincinnati to St. Louis? From Louisville to Peoria?

The three large cities in the Western States which are about equally distant—275 miles—from each other are **St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.**

Look at the borders of the map and observe that Lake Superior is in the same latitude as **Switzerland**; that all the States between Lake Superior and Ohio River lie between the same parallels of latitude as **Italy,** and that Rome, the capital of Italy, is in a direct line east of **Chicago.**

MAP DRAWING.

To draw a map of these States, first draw the border of the map, as on page 40; then draw the boundaries of Indiana. Draw the straight boundary lines of a State before its boundary rivers and coast line.

When the outline of Indiana is drawn, draw that of the other States in the following order:—Ohio,—Illinois,—Kentucky,—Wisconsin,—Michigan.

Complete the lakes, bays and rivers, and mark the locations of all the large cities.

For the next lesson, write or print all the names in their proper places.

TOPICAL REVIEW.

To be written by the pupils, on the BLACKBOARD, SLATES, OR PAPERS, as shown on page 19. In preparing this review, the pupils will refer to the descriptive geography just learned, and to the map on page 40.

States	*Rivers*	*Lakes*	*Capitals*	*Largest Cities*	*Products*
Ohio	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*6 names*
Indiana	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Illinois	*3 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Wisconsin	*2 names*	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Michigan	*1 name*	*5 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Kentucky	*3 names*	.....	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.



The LONGEST RIVERS are the Mississippi and Missouri.

The HIGHEST MOUNTAINS on this map are the Black Hills.

The LARGEST CITIES in the Northwestern States are

ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY,
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, LINCOLN.

In what State is each situated?

1. The Northwestern States lie west of the **Mississippi River** and north of **Arkansas, Oklahama and the Indian Territory.**

In what State does the Mississippi rise?
Which of these States border on that river?
Mention the largest river which flows into the Mississippi?
What States are divided into two parts by the Missouri?
What States are on its western bank?
What two States border on both of these great rivers?
Through what States, shown on this map, does the Missouri flow?
Which of the northwestern States borders on Lake Superior?
In what general direction and into what two rivers do nearly all the other rivers in these States flow?

2. The land of that section consists chiefly of **prairies,** which are well adapted to **farming and grazing.** The products consist chiefly of **wheat, corn, cattle, horses, sheep and hogs.**

3. In the northern part of Minnesota are extensive **pine forests,** valuable for their **lumber.** The trees of the other northwestern States are found mostly along their rivers.



A Pine Forest.

4. The surface is highest in the **west** and slopes **southeastwardly** toward the **Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.**

5. There are no mountains in these States except in **Missouri** and **South Dakota.**

What range of mountains in Missouri?
How is Missouri bounded on the north? East? South? West?
What large river flows through the State? Name its principal branch in this State.

6. The population of Missouri is greater than that of **any other State west of the Mississippi.**

7. Missouri has prairies in the **north** and mountains and hills in the **south,** with an abundance of **timber, iron and lead.** Celebrated for iron ore are **Iron Mountain** and **Pilot Knob.**

In what part of the State are these two mountains situated?

8. Except Chicago, the largest city between the Alleghany Mountains and the Pacific Ocean is **St. Louis,** which is surrounded by a **rich agricultural region.** St. Louis is situated in the center of the **Mississippi Basin** and carries on an immense trade with all the States bordering on **the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.**

In what part of the State and on what river is St. Louis? Kansas City? St. Joseph? Hannibal?
What is the capital of Missouri? On what river is it?

9. Iowa contains **rich farms and pastures,** and excels every other State in the production of **corn** and the value of its **live stock.**

By what is Iowa bounded on the north? East? South? West?
What rivers flow through the State?
In what part of the State are most of its large cities and towns?
What cities on the Mississippi? On the Missouri?
What city in Nebraska opposite Council Bluffs? What is the capital of Iowa? Its largest city? What State north of Iowa?

10. Minnesota contains the highest land between **the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay.**

11. Its prairie land, which is in the southern part of the State, produces large crops of **grain** and **potatoes;** its vast pine forests yield immense quantities of **lumber,** its numerous streams, lakes, and waterfalls furnish abundant water-power to its **mills and manufactories;** and its exports are easily forwarded to the seacoast by way of the **Mississippi River, the Great Lakes, and railroads.** (*See map of the United States.*)

By what is Minnesota bounded on the north? East? South? West?
What two lakes on its northern boundary? Western?
What lake at the source of the Mississippi?

12. The head of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi is in the State of **Minnesota,** and at that point is built the city of **St. Paul,** the capital of the State. A few miles further up the river are the Falls of **St. Anthony,** near which is the flourishing city of **Minneapolis,** the largest city in the State.

The largest city in Minnesota south of St. Paul is Winona.

In what part of the State and on what lake is Duluth?

On what river is Minneapolis?

What branches of the Mississippi are in Minnesota?

13. The winters of Minnesota are **very cold,** but the air is **dry and healthful.**

14. The central point of the Union—exclusive of Alaska—is in the State of **Kansas.**

By what is Kansas bounded on the north? East? South? West?

What large branch of the Missouri in this State?

What other rivers flow through Kansas?

In what part are its largest cities? Which are on the Missouri? On the Kansas? Which is on the Arkansas? Which is the capital of Kansas?

15. The surface of Kansas and Nebraska is highest in the **west and northwest,** and is chiefly a **rolling prairie.**

How is Nebraska bounded on the north? East? South? West? What large river crosses the State from east to west? Into what does it flow?

What is the capital of Nebraska? The largest city?

What city in Iowa opposite Omaha?

By what was the sudden growth of Omaha and Council Bluffs chiefly caused. *Ans.* **The Union Pacific R. R.**

16. Kansas and Nebraska possess abundant **pastures,** which furnish food for **numerous herds of cattle both winter and summer;** and the rich soil of their river-valleys produces large crops of **corn, wheat,** and **potatoes.**

By what is North Dakota bounded? South Dakota? What large rivers flow through them? Mention their principal cities.



17. The Western and Northwestern States are remarkable for their extensive **pastures** and their abundant crops of **grain.**

Which State excels every other State in the Union in the production of wheat?

The answer is indicated by a star in the chart below.

Which is noted for the production of wool?

From what is wool obtained?

From which of these States is lumber obtained? Copper? Iron? Lead? Hemp?

Some of these States raise large crops of **tobacco.**

What State excels every other State in the Union in the production of tobacco?

What is carried on by way of the lakes?

The pupils may write what they know about pastures, grain, lead, wool, or tobacco. This may be done at home on Saturday, and given to the Teacher the following Monday. It will be a good exercise in composition.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

In what direction and on what river would you go from St. Louis to St. Paul? From St. Louis to Omaha? Would you in those voyages go with, or against, the current?

In what directions and on what rivers would you go from Winona to Leavenworth?

By what two routes can you go from Minnesota to the Atlantic Ocean?

Look at the borders of the map and you will see that the three countries of Europe which lie directly east of these States are **Italy, Switzerland and Bavaria,** and that in a straight line westward lies the Asiatic Empire of **Japan.**

MAP DRAWING.

(*Proceed according to the general directions on page* 43.)

TOPICAL REVIEW.

To be written on the BLACKBOARD, SLATES or PAPERS, by the pupils and examined by the Teacher. In preparing this review, the pupils will refer to the Descriptive Geography just learned; also to the map and small chart.

States	*Mountains*	*Rivers*	*Capitals*	*Largest Cities*	*Products*
Missouri	*3 names*	*2 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*5 names*
Iowa	.....	*3 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*
Minnesota	....	*4 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*3 names*
Kansas	.....	*4 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*
Nebraska	.....	*3 names*	*1 name*	*1 name*	*4 names*

1. The western half of the Union is celebrated for its **high mountains** and **rich minerals.**

2. The highest mountains are the **Rocky, the Sierra Nevada, and the Cascade Range.** Their height is from **10,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea.**

Through what States do the Rocky Mountains extend? (*See page 49a.*) Through what Territory?
In what State are the Sierra Nevada Mountains?
In what States is the Cascade Range?

3. The land between these ranges is higher than that of **any other section of the Union.** Some portions are covered with **grass,** while others are **dry, hot and barren.**

4. Nearly all the States and Territories in this section of the Union contain rich mines of **gold and silver;** especially **California, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona.**

5. The valleys lying between the Pacific Ocean, the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains are noted for **mild and delightful climates, large crops of grain and fruit, and trees wonderful for their size.** The largest trees in the world are in **California;** some of them are **400 feet high,** or higher than **the highest church steeple you have ever seen.**



A Geyser.

6. The land which lacks rain all the year is that which extends from **the Sierra Nevadas eastward to and beyond the Rocky Mountains.** The driest region comprises **Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico;** some parts of which are as barren as a **desert,** but where irrigated they are very productive.

7. The rivers of Nevada and the western part of Utah have no communication with **the ocean,** but flow into **salt lakes,** which have no outlets. The largest salt lake in America is in Utah. What is its name? What city near it?

8. The region drained by those inland lakes is called the **Great Basin;** the height of its surface above the level of the sea is about **4,000 feet.**

9. Utah contains rich silver mines. The chief industries of the State are **mining** and **farming.** The climate is dry, but the ground is made productive by **little streams conducted from the river near by.**

10. The climate of the southern parts of California, Arizona and New Mexico is **very warm.**

11. The rain of the western part of the United States comes from the **Pacific Ocean,** but the most of it falls west of the **Sierra Nevada Mountains,** leaving the land east of them **dry and barren.**

What two large rivers west of the Rocky Mountains? Into what does the Colorado flow? The Columbia? Mention the large branches of the Colorado? Of the Columbia?

12. The Colorado is noted for **the depth of the chasm through which it flows;** in some parts, its bed or chasm is so deep that more than a dozen of the big trees of California if placed on top of one another in the river would barely reach to **the level of the ground.**

13. Other wonderful places in the Pacific States division are the **Yosemite Valley** (*yo-sem'e-te*) in California, and **Yellowstone Park,** south of Montana.

Where is Pike's Peak?
What States border on the Dominion of Canada?
What States border on the Pacific Ocean?
What Territories border on Mexico?
The largest city west of the Rocky Mountains is **San Francisco.** Where is it?

If you should sail across the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco, in a westerly direction, you would arrive at **Japan and the Chinese Empire;** if in a southwesterly direction, you would arrive at **Australia.**

What is the quickest route from China and Japan to England? *Ans.* **By steamer across the Pacific to San Francisco, thence by railroad to New York, thence by steamer across the Atlantic.**

In what part of what State or Territory is Los Angeles? Sacramento? Portland? Sioux Falls? Carson City? Salem? Denver? Oakland? Fargo? Helena? Bismarck? Olympia? Salt Lake City? Santa Fé (fay)? Phœnix? Tucson?

1. When white people first came to this country, they found it inhabited by a **dark-colored race** called **Indians.** It is thought that the Indians are the descendants of people who had come from **Asia** by way of **Bering** * **Strait.**

2. The first settlement of white people in this country was St. Augustine, in Florida. It was formed in the year 1565, by **Spaniards.** Consequently, the oldest city in the United States is **St. Augustine.** In what part of the State is it?

3. Different parts of North America came into the possession of three European nations—**the Spaniards, English, and French.** They claimed their portions by right of **discovery** and **conquest.**

4. The first English settlements in this country were made in **Virginia,** in the year 1607; and in **Massachusetts,** in the year 1620.

5. The settlers suffered much from **hunger, sickness, and attacks by the Indians.**

6. The British Government held possession of all the land along the Atlantic Coast from **Maine to Florida,** comprising the **American Colonies,** which were very **prosperous.**

7. Great Britain governed the Colonies about **150 years,** or until **the Americans rebelled against certain unjust acts of that government.** This rebellion or revolt was followed by a **war,** which lasted **eight years.**

8. The first regular battle of the Revolution was that of **Bunker Hill,** in the State of **Massachusetts.** The Americans fought **bravely,** but were forced by a superior number of British, to **retreat.** The Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the **17th of June, 1775.**

9. The following year the Americans adopted a "**Declaration of Independence,**" which meant that they would govern the colonies themselves, and be no longer under the dominion of **Great Britain.**

10. This declaration was adopted by **Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776,** at a meeting held in the city of **Philadelphia.** Where is Philadelphia situated?

11. As the King of England wished to hold such valuable possessions as the American Colonies, he sent to America, **well disciplined armies to force the Americans to submission.**

12. The commander-in-chief of the American army was **George Washington,** of **Virginia.** His troops were poorly clad and, at first, poorly disciplined, having just come from **their farms and workshops** to resist **oppression.**

13. They suffered many **privations and defeats,** yet they were determined to secure their **liberty.**

14. A very successful movement of General Washington was in crossing the **Delaware River** one cold night with his army and capturing a large force of the enemy at **Trenton,** now the capital of **New Jersey.** He was afterward successful at **Princeton** and **Monmouth,** also in the State of **New Jersey.**

15. A victory was won by the Americans, in Vermont, by **General Stark and the Green Mountain Boys.**

16. The Americans (in 1778) received aid from **France.** That government sent out **officers, men and ships.** Among the French officers was the distinguished **Marquis de Lafayette,** who became a warm friend of **General Washington.**

17. The French rendered great assistance at the important capture of a large British army under **Cornwallis,** at **Yorktown, Virginia** (1781). Shortly after this, the British began to think that **they could not conquer the Americans;** so, in 1783, the British Government withdrew **their ships and soldiers,** and acknowledged **the independence of the United States.**

18. The Americans established a **republican form of government,** electing a **Congress to make laws** and a **President to enforce them.**

* Bering or Behring. The former is now used by the best authorities.

19. The first President was **George Washington.** The Union then comprised only those States which border on the **Atlantic Ocean.** All the land west of them was the abode of **Indians,** and many battles were fought before **they were conquered** or driven to **the far West.**

20. New land was purchased; and, from time to time, **new States were settled and admitted into the Union.**

21. The second great war in which this country was engaged took place about thirty years after the Revolution, when the United States declared **war against Great Britain,** on account of the **unjust seizure of some American ships and seamen.** (1812 to 1815.)

22. The third great war was with **Mexico,** owing to a dispute arising out of the **annexation of Texas to the United States** (in 1846).

23. The great civil war was caused by the **withdrawal from the Union of the Southern States.** It lasted **four years** and resulted in favor of **the Union** (1865).

24. People have come to the United States from almost **every country in the world,** because here **they enjoy more freedom and obtain a better reward for their industry, than in any other country.**

SPECIAL GEOGRAPHY OF OUR OWN STATE.

To draw a Map of the State we live in, copy it from one of the maps in this book, in the same manner that Illinois is here drawn from that on page 40. Let the border be large enough to show parts of the States which surround our State. Draw the straight boundary lines first; then the boundary rivers and coast lines. Next the mountains, rivers, and principal cities, with their names as laid down on the map. Mark, also, as nearly as you can, the location of the city (town, or village), in which we live; then observe in what direction from you is the capital of our State,—the largest city in our State.



MODEL.

General Questions.—On, or near, what river is our city, town, or village? Where does that river rise? Into what does it flow? What part of what ocean does its water finally reach?

Of what uses is the water of that river? How and from what places is your city (town, or village) supplied with drinking water? Coal? Ice? Fruits?

Mention the name of the first President of the United States,—of the President now in office,—of the Governor of our State,—the name of our State Superintendent,—of our County Superintendent. **For how long is each elected or appointed?**

When and by whom was our State first settled? When was it admitted into the Union? What was its population in 1870?—in 1880?—what is it at present?

Mention some of the natural curiosities, objects, or places of interest visited by tourists,—some important buildings, bridges, railroads in our State;—some of its leading agricultural or mineral products,—its manufactures.

Which of the following are found or produced in our State? What are their uses or peculiarities?

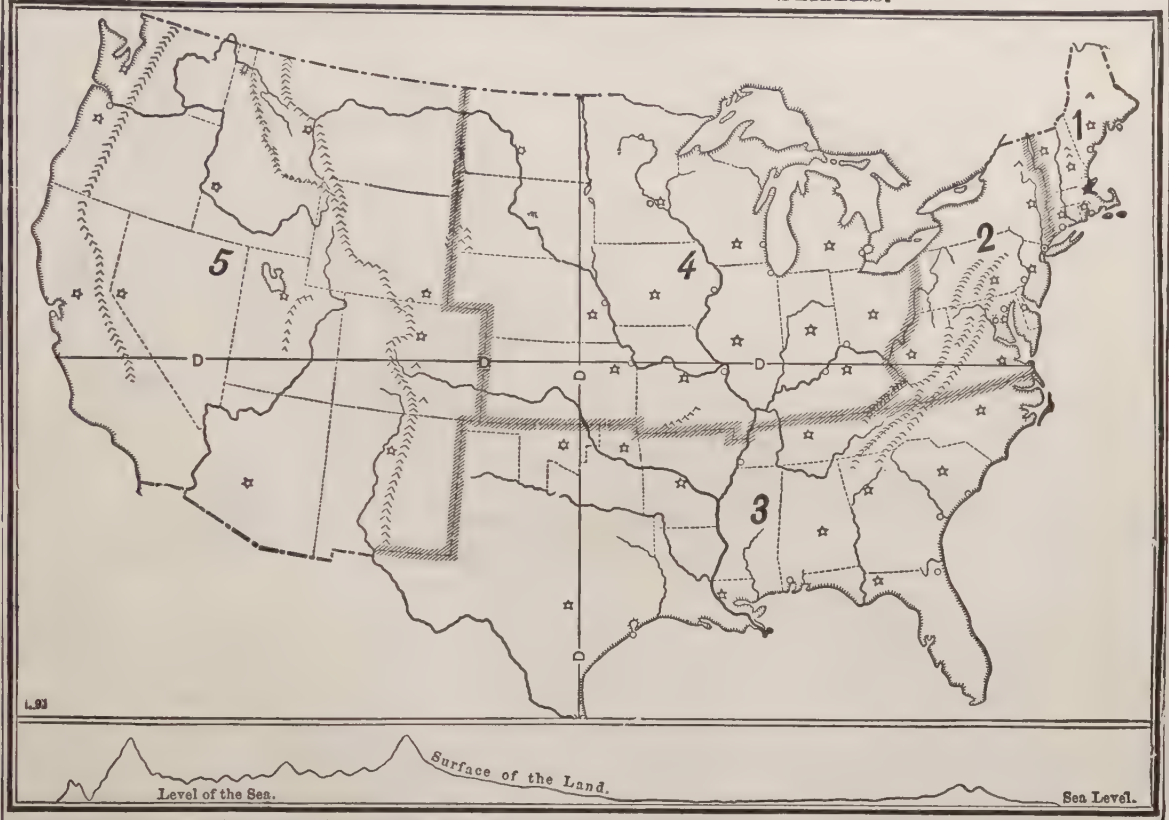
Minerals.—Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, tin, coal, salt, building-stone.

Trees and plants.—Oak, walnut, pine, maple, cedar, apple, pear, peach, vine, orange, banana, wheat, corn, oats, rice, barley, buckwheat, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, beet, potato.

Animals, birds, fish, insects.—Horse, cow, ox, sheep, goat, deer, dog, wolf, fox, cat, squirrel, beaver, seal, alligator, bear, raccoon, eagle, turkey, cod-fish, mackerel, herring, salmon, oyster, trout, shad, bee, silk-worm.


4 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
5 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
122
118 Longitude West 114 from Greenwich 110
106
DOMINION OF CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
UTAH
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLA
TEXAS
SEATTLE
Olympia
Tacoma
Spokane
Walla Walla
Pendleton
PORTLAND
Astoria
Salem
Albany
Eugene
The Dalles
La Grande
Baker City
BOISE CITY
Pocatello
Klamath Lakes
Harney Lake
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
Great Falls
Missoula
Flathead Lake
Moscow
Lewiston
Bozeman
Livingston
Yellowstone Lake
Cheyenne
Laramie
Rawlins
Rock Springs
Ogden
SALT LAKE CITY
Park City
Provo City
Springville
Utah Lake
Denver
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Aspen
Leadville
Trinidad
Raton
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Albuquerque
Socorro
Prescott
PHOENIX
TUCSON
Silver City
Deming
El Paso
Juarez
Rio Grande
Tombstone
Bisbee
Yuma
Gila River
Colorado River
Virgin River
Grand Cañon
Green River
Sevier Lake
Virginia City
Carson City
Walker Lake
Humboldt River
Truckee River
Lake Tahoe
Mt. Shasta
Eureka
Cape Mendocino
Sacramento
Stockton
Oakland
San Francisco
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Fresno
Mt. Tyndall
Mt. Whitney
Owens Lake
Death Valley
Tulare Lake
Santa Barbara
Pasadena
San Bernardino
Riverside
Los Angeles
Dry Lake
San Diego
Santa Barbara Isles
Gulf of California
Lower California
Pacific Ocean
Japan Tokyo
Comp. Latitude
48
44
40
36
32
PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.
Copyright by James Monteith IX 95.
41 Longitude West 37 from Washington 33
29
5,000
10,000
5,000
COAST RANGE
SIERRA NEVADA
Sacramento River
Pyramid L.
Carson L.
WASATCH MTS.
Green River
ROCKY MTS.
DENVER
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
SEA LEVEL
0 50 60 90 100 150 200
1 2 3 4 5 6
900 Miles
540 Miles
720 Miles
900 Miles
12 Hours
18 Hours
24 Hours-1 Day
30 Hours
Scale of time showing average distance made by Trains at 30 Miles per Hour.

OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



The large figures and wide, shaded lines show the groups or divisions of the States: 1, the New England States; 2, the Middle Atlantic States; 3, the Southern States; 4, the North Central States; and 5, the Pacific States and Territories.

Draw on the blackboard, slates, or papers, a straight line from east to west, and divide it into 3½ parts to represent the distance traveled in cars, in 3½ days,—2,600 miles; this is at the rate of 30 miles an hour, or 720 miles each day. The distance thus traveled each day is indicated by D. Draw another line from north to south, passing through the middle of the first line, and divide it into 2¼ parts, representing a journey of 2¼ days,—or a distance of about 1,600 miles.

By means of these two lines, you may remember the length and breadth of the United States,—2,600 by 1,600 miles. Around them you may draw a map of the United States; marking the names of the oceans, gulf, and countries which surround them.

Draw your own state first; next, the states, etc., which bound it; then, those states which surround them; and so on, until all the states and territories are drawn.

In the same order, locate the capitals and largest cities and mark their names.

Mark the names of the states, principal mountains, rivers, capes, and lakes.

Draw lines to represent the sea level and the surface of the land, as shown above.

Some of the pupils may, in turn, tell in their own language, what they have learned about one or more of the states; or, each may write a letter about any state or group of states.


SOUTH AMERICA.
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
IX 95.
400 Miles
200 Miles
KANSAS
COMPARATIVE AREA
HIGHLANDS, LOWLANDS AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.
SECTION ON THE EQUATOR
Copyright by James Monteith.
6.36 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
9.24 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
Longitude West 50 from Greenwich
23 Longitude 13 West 3
17 Longitude 27 East from 37 Washington 47
CARIBBEAN SEA
CENTRAL AMERICA
Cape Gallinas
Cartagena
Colon or Aspinwall
Gulf of Darien
ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Panama Bay
Panama
Maracaybo
Maracaybo Lake
TRINIDAD
VENEZUELA
Orinoco R.
GEORGETOWN
PARIME MTS.
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH
CAYENNE
COLOMBIA
Guapiare
Cassiquiare R.
R. Branco
ACARAY MTS.
Mouth of Amazon R.
MARAJO I.
Para R.
EQUATOR
COTOPAXI VOL.
MT. CHIMBORAZO
Guayaquil
ECUADOR
Riobamba
Cuenca
G. of Guayaquil
C. Blanco
Japura R.
R. Negro
Obidos
Para
Maranhao
Parnahyba
Ceara
Cape St. Roque
Natal
Maranon R.
Nauta
R. Javary
Tabatinga
R. Yavari
AMAZON RIVER
R. Purus
R. Madeira
R. Tapajos
R. Xingu
R. Araguay
R. Tocantins
R. Parnahyba
BRAZIL
Pernambuco
Maceio
Bahia
Callao
Lima
CHINCHA IS.
Cuzco
Titicaca
R. Beni
R. Guapore
R. Manore
Matto Grosso
Rocas
Arequipa
MT. SORATO
ILLIMANI MT.
Arica
Cochabamba
Sucre
Potosi
Cobija
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
R. Pilcomayo
R. Paraguay
PARAGUAY
Parana R.
San Paulo
S. Paulo
SIERRA DO ESPINHAÇO
S. FELIX IS.
Copiapo
ASUNCION
Corrientes
Rioja
Cordova
Salado R.
Parana
L. Patos
Valparaiso
SANTIAGO
ACONCAGUA MT.
Rosario
URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
JUAN FERNANDEZ IS.
BUENOS AYRES
Rio de la Plata
Concepcion
Valdivia
R. Colorado
St. Mathias Gulf
CHILOE I.
Bay of St. George
PATAGONIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Magellan Str.
FALKLAND ISLANDS
TIERRA DEL FUEGO
STATEN IS.
SOUTH GEORGIA
SOUTH SANDWICH IS.
Cape Horn
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE
TORRID ZONE
NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE
Comparative Latitude
CHIMBORAZO MT.
COTOPAXI VOL.
ANDES MTS.
Japura R.
R. Negro
R. Branco
Amazon R.
MARAJO I.
SEA LEVEL
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Days 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
By Steamer
3360 Miles
16 Days

1. South America is remarkable for its great **mountains, rivers, forests and plains,** and the abundance of its **animals and birds.**

2. South America is smaller than **North America,** which it resembles in being wide in its **northern part,** and narrow in its **southern.**

3. South America also resembles North America in having its great chain of mountains in the **west,** near and parallel with the coast of the **Pacific;** its comparatively low mountains are in the **east,** near and parallel with the coast of the **Atlantic;** and its great plains are in the **center.**

What long chain of mountains in South America? In North America? (*See page* 16.)

What mountains in the eastern part of South America? In the eastern part of North America? What mountains in the northern part of South America?

What are the highest mountains on the Western Continent. *Ans.* **The Andes.** Which is the highest peak of the Andes. *Ans.* **Mt. Aconcagua, in Chile.**

4. If you should start from the most northern part of South America, called **Cape Gallinas,** and sail toward its most eastern point, called **Cape St. Roque,** the direction in which your vessel would sail would be **southeast.**



Traveling over the Andes.

On that voyage you might see the coast of what three countries? What two islands? The mouths of what two large rivers? What line or great circle drawn on maps and globes would you cross? Is the equator a real or an imaginary line? *Ans.* **Imaginary.** What four prominent cities on the coast would you see?

What is the most southern cape of South America? Is it a part of the main land of South America? In what direction would you sail from Cape St. Roque to Cape Horn? What three countries would you see on that voyage? What two bays would you pass? The mouths of what two rivers? What capital cities?

What city on the Bay of All Saints? *Ans.* **Bahia.**

In a voyage along the coast from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of **Panama,** what long, narrow country would you pass? What other countries? What cities? What islands? What capes?

What bay and city on the southern or Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama?

What gulf on the north or opposite side? What city?

How is the isthmus crossed between those two cities? *Ans.* **By railroad.**

Of what country does the Isthmus form a part?

What is the capital of Colombia? Of Venezuela? By what is Venezuela bounded on the north? East? South? West?

What large river flows through it? What lake in the northwest?

Among what three European governments is Guiana divided? Which government owns the central part of Guiana? The eastern? The western?

Which is the largest country in South America? What form of government is Brazil? *Ans.* A republic. What mountains in Brazil?

Mention the largest river in South America. Its largest tributaries on the south. Its largest tributary on the north.

What is the course of the Amazon? What island at its mouth?

Are the large cities of Brazil on the coast, or inland?

What three rivers rise in Brazil and flow south?

Which of them meet and form the Rio de la Plata?

Into what does the Paraguay River empty?

Into what does the San Francisco empty?

Brazil is as large as **the United States,** without Alaska.

By what is Brazil bounded on the north? East? South? West?

Which is the smallest country in South America?

Uruguay is as large as the State of **Missouri.**

Which is the most southern country? The most northwestern?

What countries extend from Brazil to the Pacific Ocean?

What countries south of Bolivia? How far south do Chile and the Argentine Republic now extend? *Ans.* **To the southern part of Tierra del Fuego.**

What strait north of Tierra del Fuego?

5. The highest mountains on the Western Continent are the **Andes,** but the highest in the world are the **Himalayas,** in Asia.

The highest mountains in North America are about 19,000 feet high; in South America, about 23,000; in Asia, 29,000.

6. Although in the Torrid Zone, many of the mountains of South America are so high that their summits are above the limit of **perpetual snow.**

In the mountainous regions of very hot countries, where is the hottest climate? *Ans.* **At the foot or base of the mountains.** Where is the temperate climate? *Ans.* **Part way up the mountains.** Where can snow be found all the year? *Ans.* **At the top of high mountains.**



Balloon View of a part of South America, showing the Valley of the Amazon, the highest mountains and volcanoes of the Andes, and the principal cities.

7. Some of the cities among the Andes are thousands of feet above **the level of the sea,** and enjoy **a delightful climate all the year.**

8. The valley of the Amazon is celebrated for **its rich soil,** which is covered with **trees, vines, plants** and **grasses,** wonderful for their **size** and **variety.**

9. The most useful of the forest trees are those from which we obtain **India-rubber**; there are also the **Brazil-nut tree,** and trees which furnish **beautiful wood.**



Condor and Llama.

10. Among the animals are the **monkey, jaguar and tapir**; the llama and donkey are used as beasts of burden. Among the birds are the **condor,** the largest bird of flight in the world, the **toucan,** and the **parrot.** Serpents are also **numerous.**

11. The plains drained by the Orinoco are covered with **grass** during **the wet season,** but in the dry season they are like a **desert.**

What country comprises the greater part of that basin? What countries are partly in the basin of the Orinoco?

12. The basin of the La Plata River, which is drained by that river and its branches, is a vast system of **plains,** called **pampas**; these pampas are covered all over with very high **grass,** which supports immense herds of **wild cattle.** These cattle are caught by means of **a lasso,** or **long leathern rope.**

13. The pampas and llanos support not only cattle, but also **horses and sheep in great numbers.**

14. The chief exports from the countries of these plains are **hides** and **wool,** which are sent mostly to the **United States** and **England.**

What countries and parts of countries are drained by the La Plata and its branches?

15. Brazil excels every other country in the world in the production of **coffee.**



Toucan, Parrots, Monkeys, Serpent.

16. South America

also produces sugar, cotton, and a great variety of fruits.

17. The seasons of the hot countries of South America are the **wet and the dry.**

What countries of South America are north of the Equator? Which are crossed by the Equator? Which are in the Torrid Zone? (*See margin of the map.*) In the South Temperate Zone?

18. The countries of South America which are as far south of the Equator as our country is north of it, are **Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the greater part of the Argentine Republic.**



View among the Andes. A rope-suspension bridge.

19. The seasons of these countries are, therefore, **just the reverse of ours**; when we have summer they have **winter**, and when we have winter they have **summer.**

20. The inhabitants of South America comprise **white people, black people, and Indians.**

21. The first inhabitants of South America were **Indians**, some of whom were **civilized and had regular governments** before they were conquered by the **Spaniards.** For many years all the countries, except Brazil, Guiana and Patagonia, belonged to **Spain**, but they are now **independent republics**; their inhabitants speak the **Spanish language.**

22. The religion of most of the white people of South America is **Roman Catholic.** They have many fine **churches** and **convents.**

23. Brazil formerly belonged to **Portugal**, but it is now **independent**, and has a **republican** form of government; the Brazilians speak the **Portuguese language.**

24. Guiana is divided among **three European nations**; the **English, Dutch,** and **French.**

25. Patagonia is mostly a **desolate region**, inhabited by **Indians.** It belongs chiefly to the **Argentine Republic.**

26. The largest city in South America next to Buenos Ayres is **Rio Janeiro.** It has an extensive **commerce**, and exports large quantities of **coffee and India-rubber** to the **United States** and **Europe.**

27. The other large cities of South America are **Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Montevideo,** and **Pernambuco.**

In what part of what country is each situated?

28. The houses among or near the Andes, are only **one story high**, because of the frequency of **earthquakes.**

Look at the large picture on page 52 and at the map on page 50, and tell the name of the lake which is high up among the Andes. What city southeast of that lake? In what country is La Paz? Its elevation above the level of the ocean is more than **12,000 feet.**

What city west of La Paz, on the other side of a high volcano?

Name some of the products of the northern part of South America. (*See small chart under the map on page* 50.) The eastern part of Brazil. The southern part of Brazil. Name the products of the Argentine Republic. Of Peru. Of Bolivia. Of Chile.

Prepare a *TOPICAL REVIEW* similar to that on page 19. Mention the Climate, Products, Inhabitants, Language, Government, and Capitals.

NOTE.—Give an occasional exercise like the following:

Write sentences which shall contain the following words: Coffee, Rio Janeiro, Venezuela. India-rubber, Peruvian bark, Andes.

If we sail along the Atlantic coast from Cape Gallinas to Cape Horn, we would pass—. (Here write the names of capes, islands, rivers, and seaports, in order.)

ANIMALS OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT,—N. AMERICA.



The COMPARATIVE SIZE is here shown, as the animals, etc., are all accurately drawn according to a scale—about 5 feet to the inch. The divisions of the border indicate Feet, enabling the pupil to measure at a glance. The arrangement is according to Zones.

What is the length of the Seal? White Bear? Grizzly Bear? Walrus? Alligator? Rattlesnake?

1. **The Seal** is hunted for its fur, oil, and flesh. It feeds on fish and flesh. Many thousands are killed every year near Alaska and Newfoundland.

2. **White or Polar Bears** feed on fish and seals. They are excellent swimmers and divers. They pass two or three winter months in the snow or ice caves, in a kind of sleep. They are valuable for their long, white fur. 3. **The Arctic Fox** is also valuable for its white fur.

4. **The Walrus,** like the Seal, is found in vast herds on the ice and shores of the cold regions. It is captured for its tusks of ivory.

5. **The Musk Ox,** so called from its peculiar odor, inhabits the Arctic Coasts of North America. Its skin is made into clothing by the Esquimaux.

6. **The Grizzly Bear** of the Rocky Mountains is fierce and powerful.

7. **The Eagle** inhabits both hemispheres. 8. **The Moose** is a kind of deer.

9. **The American Antelope.** 10. **The Beaver** is remarkable for the wonderful instinct which it displays in constructing its dwelling, which is usually on the bank of a stream or lake.

11. **The Wild Turkey.** 12. **The Mountain Sheep.**

13. **The Wolf** is found in almost every quarter of the globe.

14. **The Bi'son,** often called American Buffalo. (*For description of true buffalo, see Animals of Asia.*)

15. **The Parrot** is found in Mexico and Central America, and other tropical regions.

16. **The Common Deer.**

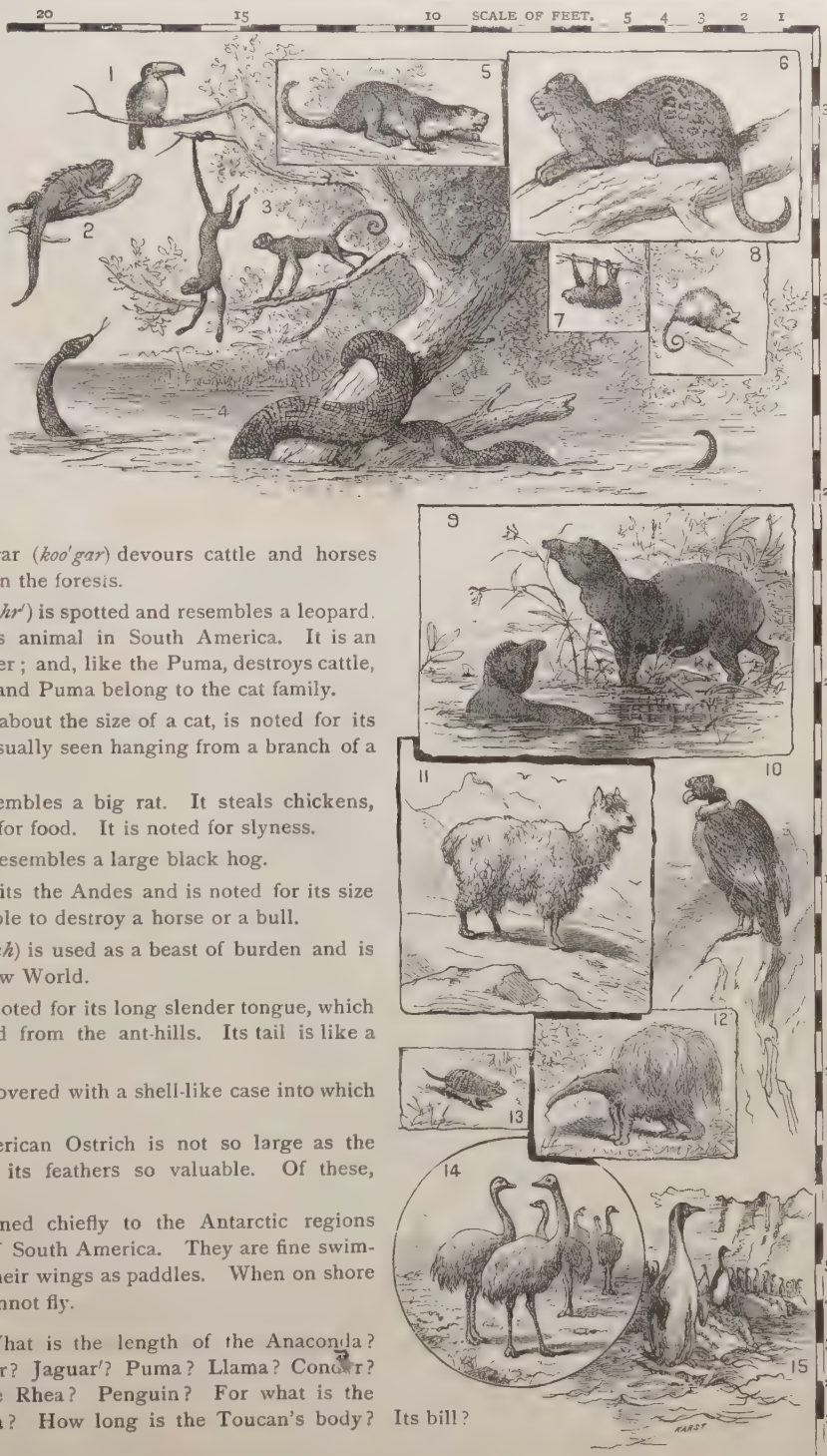
17. **The Peccary** is a kind of wild hog found in Mexico and South America. 18. **The Alligator.**

19. **The Green Turtle,** like the alligator and snakes, lays its eggs in the sand, and leaves them to be hatched out by the heat of the sun. 20. **The Rattlesnake** is a venomous reptile and is remarkable for its rattle.

21. **The Monkey** is found in all tropical regions.

22. **The Black Bear** is found in the forests.

ANIMALS OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT,—S. AMERICA.



1. **The Toucan** (*too'-kan*) is remarkable for the size of its bill. It lives in the forest and feeds chiefly on fruit.

2. **The Iguana** (*i-gwah'-na*) is a kind of lizard.

3. **Monkeys** inhabit the Torrid Zone of both hemispheres.

4. **The Anaconda** is the largest serpent in America. It kills deer, etc., by compression. It also catches fish, monkeys, birds, lizards, etc., for food. Its dilating powers when swallowing an animal are wonderful.

5. **The Puma** or Cougar (*koo'gar*) devours cattle and horses on the pampas, and deer in the forests.

6. **The Jaguar** (*jag-u-ahr'*) is spotted and resembles a leopard. It is the most dangerous animal in South America. It is an excellent climber and fisher; and, like the Puma, destroys cattle, horses, etc. The Jaguar and Puma belong to the cat family.

7. **The Sloth,** which is about the size of a cat, is noted for its slow movements. It is usually seen hanging from a branch of a tree.

8. **The Opos'sum** resembles a big rat. It steals chickens, birds, eggs, etc., at night for food. It is noted for slyness.

9. **The Tapir** (*tay'pir*) resembles a large black hog.

10. **The Condor** inhabits the Andes and is noted for its size and strength. Two are able to destroy a horse or a bull.

11. **The Llama** (*lah'mah*) is used as a beast of burden and is called the camel of the New World.

12. **The Ant'-eater** is noted for its long slender tongue, which it uses to gather its food from the ant-hills. Its tail is like a brush heap.

13. **The Armadillo** is covered with a shell-like case into which it retreats when attacked.

14. **The Rhe'a or** American Ostrich is not so large as the African Ostrich, nor are its feathers so valuable. Of these, feather-dusters are made.

15. **Penguins** are confined chiefly to the Antarctic regions and the southern coasts of South America. They are fine swimmers and divers, and use their wings as paddles. When on shore they sit upright. They cannot fly.

Comparative Size: What is the length of the Anaconda? (*Ans.* 20 to 25 feet.) Ta'pir? Jaguar'? Puma? Llama? Condor? What is the height of the Rhea? Penguin? For what is the Llama useful? The Rhea? How long is the Toucan's body? Its bill?


WHEN NOON AT LONDON
Longitude West from Greenwich
Long. East from Greenwich
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
Longitude East from Washington
HIGHLANDS, LOWLANDS AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.
Manufactures
Iron
Fish
Grain
Wines
Silks
Olive Oil
Oranges
Olives
Currants
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
ENGLISH CHANNEL
GULF OF BOTHNIA
Gulf of Finland
WHITE SEA
BLACK SEA
Sea of Azof
CASPIAN SEA
Sea of Marmora
Sea of Marmora
Adriatic Sea
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Lyons
Ionian Sea
Sea of Messina
Sea of Gibraltar
GREENLAND
ICELAND
JAN MAYEN I.
NOVA ZEMBLA
North Cape
Hammerfest
LAPLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
FINLAND
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
URAL MOUNTAINS
Obi River
Archangel
Dwina R.
Onega
Petchora R.
Volga R.
Nijni Novgorod
Moscow
Orenburg
Ural R.
Astrakhan
Caspian Sea
FAROE IS.
SHETLAND IS.
ORKNEY IS.
HEBRIDES IS.
BRITISH ISLES
IRELAND
Cape Clear
Irish Sea
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
Land's End
Dublin
Glasgow
EDINBURGH
Manchester
Liverpool
LONDON
Amsterdam
THE HAGUE
Dover
BELGIUM
Brussels
Lille
Havre
Brest
PARIS
Seine R.
Loire R.
FRANCE
Bordeaux
Garonne R.
C. Finisterre
Oporto
Douro R.
PORTUGAL
LISBON
C. St. Vincent
Tagus R.
SPAIN
Barcelona
Ebro R.
PYRENEES
CANTABRIAN MTS.
Madrid
SIERRA NEVADA
Malaga
BALEARIC
CORSICA
SARDINIA
Marseilles
Toulon
Genoa
Turin
Po R.
Milan
Venice
Trieste
APENNINES
Naples
MT. VESUVIUS
Palermo
MT. ETNA
Rhone R.
Saone R.
Florence
Rome
Tiber R.
Danube R.
Munich
Frankfort
Hamburg
Bremen
Weser R.
Elbe R.
BERLIN
Dresden
Oder R.
Breslau
GERMAN EMPIRE
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY
VIENNA
Budapest
Prague
Vistula R.
Warsaw
POLAND
Lemberg
Carpathian Mts.
Dniester R.
Kiev
Dnieper R.
Odessa
CRIMEA
Don R.
Volga R.
CAUCASUS MTS.
MT. ELBOORZ
MT. KAZBEK
MT. ARARAT
PERSIA
BULGARIA
SOPHIA
Balkan Mts.
SERVIA
BELGRADE
Danube R.
CONSTANTINOPLE
Bosporus Str.
TURKEY
ASIA MINOR
Dardanelles
ARCHIPELAGO
GREECE
ATHENS
C. Matapan
CYPRUS
CANDIA
AFRICA
Comp. Latitude
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
NEW ENGLAND STATES
N. Y.
N. J.
VA.
N. C.
NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE
EUROPE
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
400 Miles
300 Miles
KANSAS
80,000 SQ. MILES
COMPARATIVE AREA
SECTION ACROSS EUROPE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
Garonne R.
Rhone R.
MT. BLANC
ALPS
ITALY
Po Valley
Adriatic Sea
AUS. HUN. MON.
CARPATHIAN MTS
Danube Val.
ROUMANIA
BLACK SEA
CRIMEA
Sea of Azof
RUSSIA
MT. ELBOORZ
MT. KAZBEK
CAUCASUS MTS.
CASPIAN SEA
ASIA
SEA LEVEL
15,000
10,000
5,000
4,000
10,000
Copyright by James Monteith.

The HIGHEST AND MOST CELEBRATED MOUNTAIN in Europe is Mt. Blanc; height, nearly 16,000 feet.

The LONGEST RIVER in Europe is the Volga; length, about 2,000 miles.

The LARGEST CITIES in Europe:

LONDON,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	LIVERPOOL,
PARIS,	ST. PETERSBURG,	GLASGOW,
BERLIN,	MOSCOW,	NAPLES.
VIENNA,		

What ocean north of Europe? West?

What great sea south of Europe?

What countries border on the Arctic Ocean.

What sea west of Europe?

What large island on the west side of the North Sea?

What island west of Great Britain?

What country south of Great Britain?

What channel between Great Britain and France.

Through what strait would you sail from the English Channel to the North Sea?

What bay west of France? What sea southeast?

To find the answers to the following questions, the pupils will examine the Relief map and the map opposite.

What country in Europe is celebrated for its great plains? *Ans.* Russia.

What mountains on its eastern border? Southern?

What sea west of Russia?

What large gulf opens into the Baltic Sea?

Is the Baltic Sea surrounded by mountains, or plains?

What part of Europe is celebrated for its mountains? *Ans.* Its southern half.

Is Turkey a level, or a mountainous country? Greece?



RELIEF MAP OF EUROPE.

In what direction do the mountains of Italy extend?

What can you say of the surface of the Netherlands or Holland and Belgium?

What part of the German Empire is level? Mountainous?

What can you say of the surface of Spain? Switzerland? Great Britain? Ireland? Norway? Sweden? Austria?

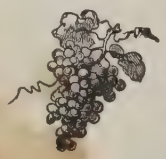
What part of France is level? Mountainous?

1. Europe is the home of **the white people.**

2. All the white people in America are either **Europeans or the descendants of Europeans.** Europe comprises separate nations which differ from each other in **language, dress,** and **customs.**

3. Although Europe is not much larger than the United States, it contains nearly **six times as many inhabitants.**

4. The German Empire, although not so large as the State of **Texas,** contains three-fourths as many people as the whole of the **United States.** You may say, therefore, that Europe is much more thickly settled than the United States. One reason for this **is that Europe was settled thousands of years before America was known to the white people.**



5. Powerful nations long ago occupied its **southern countries;** and, among its chief objects of interest to travelers in Europe are the ruins of **splendid temples and other buildings, and the valuable works of art** found in **Italy and Greece.**

By what water is Italy surrounded?
What mountains extend through it? What mountains north?

6. The Mediterranean Sea washes the southern shore of **Europe,** the northern shore of **Africa,** and the most western shore of **Asia.** It has a great influence upon **the climate and productions** of the countries which border on it, and from its sea-ports, numerous ships sail to **nearly every country in the world.**



Italian.

7. The climate of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea is **hot in summer and mild in winter.** You may see growing on almost every hill and in nearly every valley, the **orange,** the **lemon,** the **olive** or the **mulberry tree.**

Can these trees grow in cold countries? Can they grow in your State?
What can you say about oranges? Lemons?
What is obtained from olives? *Ans.* Olive oil.
Of what use are the leaves of the mulberry tree? *Ans.* Food for silk worms.
In what part of Europe is silk largely manufactured? *Ans.* In the warm or southern countries.
What fruit is extensively cultivated in all the countries of Europe which lie between the Mediterranean and the Baltic Sea? *Ans.* The grape.
What is made from the grape? *Ans.* Wine and raisins.
What countries of Europe border on the Mediterranean Sea?
What two countries extend between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?
What country west of Spain?
What small country north of Italy?
What empire extends from Switzerland to the Baltic Sea?
What two small countries are west of the German Empire? On what sea do they border?
What small country joins that empire on the northwest?
What country lies west of the Black Sea?
What large country between Turkey and Germany?

8. The complexion of the people in the warm or southern countries is **dark.** Their hair and eyes are **black.**

9. The nations of Europe which have a dark complexion are the **Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Turks and Greeks.**

10. The Spaniards live in the country called **Spain;** the Portuguese, in the **Kingdom of Portugal;** the Italians, in the **Kingdom of Italy;** the Turks, in the **Empire of Turkey;** and the Greeks, in the **Kingdom of Greece.**



Spaniard.

11. These people like to dress **gayly,** and, with the exception of the Turks, they are very fond of **music and dancing.**

THE BRITISH ISLES.



so mild and moist that the fields in some parts remain **green all the year**; this is chiefly due to the influence of the **Gulf Stream and the westerly winds.**

A similar current and wind give to the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory their mild climate.

What sea east of England? West?
What channel south? Southwest?
What strait between England and France?
What channel between Scotland and Ireland? Between Wales and Ireland?
What is the most northern point of Scotland?
What is the most southwestern point of England? The most southern point of Ireland?

18. Great Britain has derived great wealth from its **mines, manufactures and commerce.**

19. Its mines contain **coal, iron, lead, tin and copper.**

20. Its manufactures include immense quantities of **cotton, woolen and linen goods.**

21. Its numerous ships trade in the ports of every **country in the world.**

12. The Europeans who speak the same language as the people of the United States are **the British.**

13. The British inhabit **England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.** The first three countries form the island of **Great Britain.**

14. Although the area of Great Britain and Ireland combined is less than that of the State of **California,** they form one of the **most wealthy and powerful nations in the world.**

15. The British Government, usually called **Great Britain,** controls not only the British Isles, but also **important countries and islands in almost every part of the earth.**

16. Among its principal foreign possessions are **Dominion of Canada, British Guiana, India, Australia, and New Zealand.**

17. Although the British Isles are as far north as the cold region of **Labrador,** their climate is

22. Great Britain receives from the United States immense quantities of **cotton, wheat, corn, flour and provisions**; and, in return, sends **manufactured goods, iron, steel, tin and other articles.**

23. The greatest manufacturing city in the world is **Manchester.** Where is it?

24. The largest city in the world is **London,** which contains about three times as many inhabitants as **the city of New York.**

25. London is situated **on both sides of the River Thames** (*temz*). It excels every other city in the world in the extent of **its commerce.**

26. In that city assemble the members of **Parliament,** who make **laws for Great Britain,** as Congress does for the **United States.**

The sovereign or chief ruler of Great Britain resides in London. Scotland and Ireland, formerly kingdoms, are united with England and send representatives to Parliament at London.

27. The form of worship in England, Scotland and Wales is chiefly **Protestant**; in Ireland, **Roman Catholic.** Both Great Britain and Ireland contain **excellent colleges.**

28. If you should go from London in a northwesterly direction you would pass through the large city of **Birmingham,** which is celebrated for the manufacture of **hardware,** and arrive at **Liverpool,** the second city in size in England.

29. Liverpool is celebrated for the large number of **ships** which leave it for the **United States and other countries.**

Near what sea is Liverpool?

In what part of England is Newcastle, which is noted for coal? Sheffield, which is noted for cutlery?

From what port in England did the Pilgrim Fathers name their first settlement in New England? (*See page* 29, *paragraph* 32.)



Highlander.

The largest city in Scotland is **Glasgow**; the capital is **Edinburgh.**

In what part of Scotland is Glasgow? Edinburgh?

In what part of Scotland are its Highlands or mountains? Mention its mountains.

30. Many of the Highlanders are **shepherds.** They dress in **woolen plaids.**

The capital and largest city in Ireland is **Dublin.** Like Edinburgh, it contains celebrated institutions of learning. In what part of Ireland is Dublin? Belfast?

31. Belfast is celebrated for its manufacture of **linen.**

32. The most mountainous parts of the British Isles are **Scotland and Wales.**

If you should cross the strait of Dover from England, at what country would you arrive?

33. France is celebrated for its **fine climate** and its manufactures of **wines, silks, velvets, ribbons, gloves, jewelry and fancy articles.**

34. France is as far north as the States of **Wisconsin and Minnesota,** which are noted for the severity of **their winters**; yet, the winters in the southeastern part of France are as mild as **spring in those States.**

35. Between France and Italy is the most celebrated mountain in Europe. What is the name of that mountain?

36. Mt. Blanc is a little higher than the **highest mountain in the United States.** Mention the name and height of that mountain. (*See p.* 20.)

What channel and strait north of France? What bay west? What sea southeast? What kingdom northeast? What empire and republic east? What kingdom southeast?

Mention four of the rivers in France.

37. The French are remarkable for their **politeness.**



Greek.

38. The style of dress in most of the large cities in Europe and America changes from time to time, according to the fashions adopted in **Paris**; but in the villages and country-places throughout Europe, each nation has its own peculiar style of dress, which undergoes **little or no change in many years.** In Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Turkey and Greece, the costumes are **gay and picturesque.**



French Peasant.

39. Paris is noted for the beauty of its **buildings, parks, fountains and avenues.**

In what part of France is Paris? On what river is it? Into what does the Seine (*sane*) empty?

40. The principal sea-port in the north of France is **Havre,** which is situated at the mouth of the **Seine River.**

41. The city of Lyons is celebrated for the manufacture of **silk, velvet and ribbons.**

In what part of France is it? On what river? What important sea-port in the southeastern part of France?



THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

1. The German Empire comprises the kingdoms of **Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony,** and **several other countries or states.**

2. The emperor is also the King of **Prussia.** He resides in the city of **Berlin** (*ber-leen'*).

3. The people of the empire speak the **German language.** They are all very **industrious.**

4. Some of the best schools and universities in the world are in **Germany,** and many of the people are **highly educated.**

In Germany, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, parents are compelled by law to send their children to school.

5. The Germans excel every other nation in their knowledge of **music.**

6 The religion of most of the inhabitants of Bavaria and Baden is **Roman Catholic;** so also is that of a large majority of the **French, Austrians, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese** (*por'tu-geez*). The inhabitants of Prussia are principally **Protestants.**

7. The Germans are largely engaged in **agriculture;** especially in the cultivation of **grain and grapes.**

8. The exports include **flour, wine, linen and other manufactures.**

Which is the largest kingdom in the German Empire?

On what two seas does Prussia border?

What empire east of Prussia? Southeast?

What small kingdom north of Prussia? What two west? What German states south?

What republic south of Baden (*bah'den*) and Wurtemberg?

9. One of the most beautiful rivers in the world **is the Rhine.** Its sloping banks are chiefly covered with **vineyards,** and in the autumn you may see men, women and children busy gathering **grapes.** On the tops of many of the high, steep rocks are the ruins of **great stone castles,** built hundreds of years ago, when the owner's safety depended upon the strength of his **castle** and the bravery of his **attendants.** (*See picture on p.* 61.)

10. All along the banks of the Rhine are quaint-looking villages of little houses with **high, steep roofs,** covered with **tiles.**

In what country does the Rhine rise? *Ans,* **Switzerland.** Through what two kingdoms does it flow? Into what sea does it flow? (*See map on page* 54.)

What city on the Rhine is celebrated for the manufacture of Cologne water? Where is Breslau? Dresden? Munich? Leipsic?

What large river rises in Baden and flows through Bavaria and Austria?

11. The two cities from which most of the German emigrants and exports leave the empire are **Hamburg and Brem'en.**


German.

On what river is Hamburg? Bremen? Into what water do both these rivers empty?

12. The capital and largest city in Germany is **Ber'lin.** It is nearly as large as the city of **New York.**

On what river is it? Into what does the Spree (*spray*) empty?

What two rivers flow through Prussia into the Baltic Sea?

13. Austria contains **mountains, forests, farms, pastures and mines.**

14. The people are chiefly **farmers,** although many are engaged in **manufacturing and mining.**

15. The emperor resides in **Vienna,** which is one of the **handsomest cities in Europe.**

What empire northeast of Austria? Northwest? What country southeast?
What kingdom southwest?
What small republic west?
What mountains in Austria?

16. The Jews in Austria, Germany and other countries of Europe are largely engaged in **banking and trade.** They are very **industrious,** and many are noted for their **wealth.**

17. Turkey with vast possessions in Asia and Africa, is under the dominion of the **Sultan,** or **Emperor of the Turks.**

18. More than one-half of the inhabitants of Turkey in Europe are **Greek Catholics and other Christians;** but the ruling class are **Mohammedans or Turks proper.**

19. The Turks wear **turbans and long, flowing robes.** In manner they are **quiet and dignified.** The women are not allowed out of doors, without being closely **veiled,** and the education of girls is considered **unnecessary.**

What countries north of Turkey? What sea east? What river flows into the Black Sea? What sea south? What is the capital of the Turkish Empire?

20. The largest and most famous city in Turkey is **Constantinople.** Like Rome, it was built on **several hills.** Its mosques or churches are **magnificent,** especially that of **St. Sophia;** but the streets of the city are **narrow and dirty.**


Turk.

21. The languages most used in Turkey are the **Turkish and Arabic.**

Constantinople is situated on the **Bosphorus,** a strait which connects what two seas?

What country south of Turkey?

The inhabitants of Greece are called **Greeks.**

What is the capital of Greece?

22. The Greeks were once the most **powerful and refined nation in Europe.** The city of Athens was long noted for its **splendid temples, works of art, and men of learning.**

In what part of Greece is Athens?

What islands west of Greece? What island southeast?

In religion, the Greeks and Russians are **Greek Catholics.**

23. Italy is the country of the **Italians.** Its largest city is **Naples,** which is beautifully situated on the **Bay of Naples.** (*Picture on p.* 61.)

24. One of the most celebrated cities in the world is **Rome,** which is the capital of the **kingdom of Italy.**

25. Rome contains the residence of the **Pope;** the cathedral of **St. Peter's,** which is the largest Christian church in **the world;** and magnificent ruins of ancient **temples, baths and arches.**

In what part of Italy is Rome? Florence? Naples?

Near Naples is a volcano which covered two ancient cities with ashes and lava, during an eruption.

What is the name of that volcano? (*Picture on p.* 61.)

26. The city of Venice is different from other cities in having **canals instead of streets,** and gon'dolas or **boats instead of carriages.**

In what part of Italy is Venice? Turin? Milan?

Mention the longest river in Italy? Into what does it flow?

The islands of Sicily and Sardinia belong to **Italy.**

Where is Sicily? Sardinia?

27. Spain and Portugal are under separate governments. Together they form a **peninsula**, which is due east of the **Middle Atlantic States.**

By what waters are Spain and Portugal embraced? Name their rivers. In what direction do most of them flow? By what is Spain separated from Africa? From France?

28. Like Italy and Greece, Spain is noted for its former **wealth and greatness.**

29. The capital of Spain, like the other leading cities in Europe, is celebrated for its **palaces, churches, and picture galleries.**

What is the capital? In what part of the country is it?

30. Spain formerly governed nearly all the countries in South America.

31. About 120 years ago the capital of Portugal was almost entirely destroyed by **an earthquake.** It has since been rebuilt.

Mention the name of that city? In what part of Portugal is it? Near the mouth of what river is it?

32. Switzerland is remarkable for its **snow-clad mountains,** and its beautiful **valleys, lakes, and waterfalls.**

33. The Swiss have no language of their own; in some parts **German is spoken,** and in others, either **French or Italian.** Their country is a **Republic.**



View in the Netherlands or Holland, where many of the streets contain canals.

34. The inhabitants of Denmark are called **Danes**; of Sweden, **Swedes**; of Norway, **Norwegians**; and of the Netherlands or Holland, **Dutch.**

What is the capital of the kingdom of Denmark? Of Sweden? Of Norway? Of the Netherlands or Holland? Of Belgium?

35. The winters in Russia, Sweden and Norway are **long and severe,** especially in the region called **Lapland,** where the people clothe themselves most of the year with **furs.**

What is Russia? *Ans.* **An empire.** What large sea south of Russia? Southeast? North? West? What large gulf west of Russia? What is the capital of Russia? Near what gulf is it? Where is the city of Moscow?

What rivers flow into the Caspian Sea? What river flows into the Black Sea? Into the White Sea? Into the Sea of Az'ov? What country on the west side of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia? What country west of Sweden? What two countries have the same king? *Ans.* **Norway and Sweden.**

What countries furnish considerable timber? Wine? Silks? Olive oil? Grain? Iron? What do we get from Greece? Portugal? The British Isles? France?

Mention some of the products of Sweden and Norway. Turkey. Russia. Spain and Portugal. (*Top. Review, p.* 75.)



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1. Asia is the Grand Division which was **first inhabited.**

2. Civilization proceeded from **Asia into Africa,** and afterward from **Africa into Europe.** America received its civilization from **Europe.**

3. Asia contains more than **one-half the population of the world.**

4. It lies in **three Zones.** Its southern part is in the hot or **Torrid Zone;** its northern, in the cold or **North Frigid Zone;** and its central, in the **North Temperate Zone.**

What other Grand Division is in these three Zones? (*See map of the World.*)

5. The hottest regions of Asia are **Arabia and India.**

6. The coldest country in Asia is **Siberia;** its vast northern plains are **too cold for agriculture.** The plains of China have a **temperate climate, rich soil, an abundance of rain, and a larger population than any other country in the world.**



Hunting the Tiger.

7. Rain and streams are abundant in **India,** while Arabia is very deficient in both; consequently, India is remarkable for its **vegetable products,** and Arabia, for its **deserts.**

8. The mountains and plateaux (high plains) of Asia are higher than those of any other **Grand Division.** The highest mountains on the globe are **north of India,** and the high region extends from **the Persian Gulf to China.**



Palm Tree.

Mention the highest mountains. In what direction do they extend?

What large rivers rise in them?

Which of these rivers is chiefly north of the great range? Which is south?

Into what do the Ganges and Brahmaputra flow? Into what does the Indus flow?

In what country of India are the Ganges and Indus rivers?

Between what sea and bay is Hindoostan?



Pagoda.

What can you say of the population of Hindoostan?

Ans. It is about four times as large as that of the United States.

9. That part of India which includes Hindoostan and the east coast of the Bay of Bengal is under the dominion of **Great Britain;** it is called **British India.**

10. India, like South America and Central Africa, has **a wet and a dry season, a hot climate, dense forests, numerous animals, and venomous serpents.**

11. Among the wild animals of India are the **lion, tiger, leopard, panther,** and **rhinoceros.** The rivers are infested with **crocodiles.** Elephants are numerous, and many are trained to be useful in **hunting, ploughing,** and **traveling.**

12. The products of India include **cotton, indigo, rice,** and **opium;** and among the manufactures are **fine shawls, muslins,** and **silks.**

13. The cocoa-nut, cinnamon, and nutmeg trees abound in **India.**

14. Farther India, or Indo-China, includes the British dependency of **Burmah,** the Kingdom of **Siam,** and the French dependencies of **Anam, Cambodia,** and **Cochin China.**

15. As their climate is hot and moist, it is favorable to the cultivation of **rice,** which, with salted fish, constitutes the chief article of **food for the inhabitants.**

16. The Hindoos and the inhabitants of Farther India are nearly all **heathens,** and **very ignorant.**

17. They have numerous **idols,** some of which are very **small,** while others are **enormous.**

18. Many of the people of Farther India consider some animals **sacred,** especially the **"White Elephant."**

These elephants are not white, but of a yellowish brown color.



Hindoo.

19. The capital of British India is **Calcutta,** which is the residence of the governor-general. It is situated on a branch of the **Ganges.**

20. The plain of the Ganges is noted for its **heat, rich soil,** and **dense population.**

21. The largest cities in Hindoostan are **Bombay** and **Calcutta.** Calcutta contains nearly as many inhabitants as the city of **Brooklyn.**

Where is Bombay situated? Calcutta? What island south of Hindoostan? For what has it long been famous? *Ans.* Precious stones.

What is the southern cape of Hindoostan?

What is the most southern cape of Asia?

What large river flows through Siam and empties into the China Sea?

What river northeast of the Chinese Empire?

What two countries in the southern part of the Chinese Empire? What two large rivers flow through China?

What sea east of China? South?

What desert in the Chinese Empire?

What small peninsula forms the most southern part of Asia?



Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert.

22. The warm winds from the Indian and Pacific Oceans give to China and India their **abundant rains;** and the rivers of those countries, by their **frequent inundations,** have covered the low ground with **fertile soil.**

23. The leading article of export from China is **tea.** It is the favorite drink with the **Chinese,** as coffee is with the **Mohammedans,** or wine with the **French.**



Persian.

Other important products are rice, wheat, sugar, tobacco, opium, camphor, cinnamon, and tropical fruits. Opium is the juice of the poppy plant.

The leaves of the bamboo afford covering for houses, and from those of the palm tree, fans are made.

Travel and inland trade in China are conducted by way of numerous **streams, lakes,** and **canals;** but the country is greatly **in need of railroads.**

24. The Chinese are **slow, patient,** and **industrious.** They are the oldest nation in the world, and understood the art of **printing,** the use of the **Mariner's Compass,** and the manufacture of **paper, porcelain,** and **gunpowder,** centuries before civilization appeared in **Europe.**

25. The people are **small in stature.** Their complexion is **dark yellow;** their eyes and noses are **small;** and both men and women dress in **long, loose garments.**



Chinaman.

26. The men are remarkable for their **shaven heads** and **long cues;** and the women of rank, for their **small, misshapen feet.**

27. The religion of the Chinese, Japanese, and Hindoos is a kind of **paganism;** their temples and tall pagodas contain **gods of wood and stone.**

28. China contains several **very large cities,** which are remark-

able for their **narrow, crooked,** and **crowded streets.**

29. The capital of China is **Pekin,** which is the fourth city in the **world** in size.

Where is Pekin? How does it compare with New York in latitude and population? *Ans.* It is in nearly the same latitude, and contains about the same number of inhabitants.

Which is the largest city in the southern part of China? What large country north and west of China? What smaller country west? What large country southwest?

What empire composed of islands northeast of China? *Ans.* Japan.

Which is the largest of the Japan Islands?

What sea between Japan and the Chinese Empire?

30. Japan, like China, is a very **ancient nation,** and its people long refused to allow strangers to visit their country. Both these empires now **trade freely** with the United States, Great Britain, and other nations; and a number of Japanese students have been sent to the **United States** and **Europe** to be educated.



Japanese.

31. The Japanese resemble the Chinese in **size, complexion,** and **dress.*** They cultivate **rice, tea,** and **tobacco,** and manufacture **silks** and a number of **fancy articles.**

32. The emperor is called the **Mikado.** The capital is **Tokio,** formerly called **Yedo, or Jeddo,** which is about the same size as the city of **Philadelphia,** and almost due west of **San Francisco.**

Where is Tokio situated? What ocean between Japan and the western part of the United States?

While the southeastern countries of Asia are well watered and productive, those in the center and southwest are chiefly dry and barren.

33. The countries which contain deserts and fertile tracts are **Arabia, Persia, Turkestan′, Afghanistan′, Beloochistan′,** and the **Chinese Empire.** Many of their inhabitants live in **tents,** and wander from place to place to find **pasture** for their **sheep, goats, camels,** and **horses.** Such people comprise the **Bedouins** and **Tartars,** who are generally considered wild and dishonest. The Tartars inhabit Turkestan and the northern part of the Chinese Empire. In most of these countries inland trade is conducted by **caravans,** and at certain places on the main routes, important cities have been built.



Tartar.

34. In these countries, as well as in Africa, date-palm trees grow abundantly, and their fruit is an important article of **food and export.** Their manufactures include **silks, shawls and carpets.**

35. Arabia is a large peninsula. It has no **general government.** Its western side is governed by the Khedive or King of Egypt, but as he is subject to the **Sultan of Turkey,** who resides in **Constantinople,** that part of Arabia may be considered a part of the **Turkish Empire.**

36. Other portions of Arabia are held by **different Arab Tribes.**

37. From Arabia we get **coffee, dates, almonds and gum-arabic.**

38. The route for vessels between England and her rich possessions in India was formerly around the southern cape of **Africa;** but it is now by way of the **Mediterranean and Red Seas.**



Arab.

By what are these two seas now connected? *Ans.* **By a canal across the Isthmus of Suez.** Which is the shorter route? (*See map of the World.*)

39. Mecca is celebrated as the birthplace of **Mohammed.** It is considered sacred by his followers.

Where is Mecca situated? Muscat? Riad? Aden? By what waters is Arabia bounded?

* Many now dress like the Americans and Europeans.

What country north of Arabia?

If you should cross the Persian Gulf from Arabia, at what country would you arrive?

40. Although Persia contains a few large, handsome cities, and some fertile valleys, it is mainly a **desert country**, and the inhabitants sometimes suffer greatly from **famine**. The principal export is **silk**.

41. Most of the Persians are **Mohammedans**; others worship the **sun**.

42. The emperor is called the **Shah**.



Scene on the Desert. An Arab family.

What sea north of Persia? Gulf south. (*Map on p.* 62.)

What two countries east? West?

What waters almost enclose Turkey in Asia?

What two rivers in the southeast? In what part of Turkey is Syria?

What celebrated city in Syria? What sea east of the Caspian Sea? What rivers flow into the Aral Sea? *Ans.* Sihon and Amoo.

What can you say of the Caspian and Aral Seas? *Ans.* They have no outlets and their waters are salt.



Bird of Paradise.

43. Australia is the **largest island in the world**. It is often called a **Continent**.

44. Australia belongs to **Great Britain**, and has long been celebrated for **gold**.

45. Its principal mountains, rivers, and gold mines are in its south-eastern part, and here most of the inhabitants live. The interior, which is not well known, contains **deserts and marshes**.

46. The white inhabitants of Australia are chiefly **British** and speak the English language. Their principal occupations are **mining and grazing**. Sheep are numerous, and wool is largely exported.

47. The native tribes are of a dark-brown color. They are uncivilized and miserable.

48. The most remarkable animal of Australia is the **kangaroo**. Parrots and Birds of Paradise abound in Australia and other islands southeast of Asia.

QUESTIONS ON THE CHART OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

Mention the principal products of China, — Japan, — India, — Arabia, — Persia,—Turkey,— Siberia,—Philippine Islands,—Ceylon.

What countries produce tea? Silk? Opium? Indigo? Furs? Rice? From what island do we get cinnamon? Where is hemp raised? (*Topical Review, on p.* 75.)

Name two exports from China, India, Philippine Islands, Arabia?



Kangaroo.

1. Africa is situated chiefly in the **Torrid Zone.** In this respect it resembles **South America.**

2. Its northern part is much wider than its southern. In this, it resembles both **North and South America.**

3. It is larger than **North America.**

What ocean west of Africa? East? (*See map on page* 68.)
What sea north? Northeast?
What cape is furthest north? South? East? West?
What large island southeast of Africa?
In what group of islands northwest of Africa were canary birds first found?
What other islands northwest of Africa?
To what island southwest of Africa was Napoleon I. banished? *Ans.* St. Helena.



Abyssinian.

4. Africa is remarkable for its **hot climate, Great Desert and vast unexplored regions.**

5. Its best known portions are **along the coast,** parallel to which are **mountain ranges.** The least known parts are in the **interior.**



Lion and Serpent.

6. Africa is the home of the **Colored race;** most of the inhabitants are **black or brown** and inhabit that part of Africa which is **south of the Great Desert.**

7. Many of the Negro tribes **cultivate the soil, raise cattle, sheep and goats, and manufacture various articles. Some are harmless and very industrious,** while others are **ignorant and savage.**

8. The tribes suffer greatly from **wars** between themselves, and from the cruelties of **their chiefs** and **the Arab slave-traders.**

9. Some of the natives are **tall, brave, and well formed.** The chiefs of some of the tribes are very cruel, not only to their prisoners, but also to their own subjects.

10. The Great Desert, which is about two-thirds the size of the **United States,** is almost destitute of **rain.** Places in the desert which contain springs, grass and trees are called **oases.**

11. Egypt is the **most celebrated country in Africa.** Long before the inhabitants of Europe were civilized, the Egyptians were famous for **their learning and wealth.** Here occurred some very interesting events which are recorded in the Bible. Can you mention some of them? What sea between Egypt and Arabia?

12. The principal seasons of Central Africa are the **wet and the dry;** they are similar to those of the tropical regions of **India and South America.**

13. Rain is quite or almost unknown in **Egypt,** and it would be a desert but for the **Nile River,** which rises regularly every year and covers **the farms with water and rich soil.**

What large lakes are in this region?
What line or circle crosses Lake Victoria?
What high mountains between these lakes and the eastern coast?

14. These lakes become very full during **the rainy season;** and, as the Nile is their outlet, it becomes very full too. In Egypt, the Nile is confined between **great, high banks,** as is the Mississippi in Louisiana. Why? (*See page* 37, *paragraph* 12.)



The Nile.
(*ANIMALS OF ASIA, p.* 11a.)

15. As Egypt is a very dry country, the people conduct water from **the Nile** by means of small canals or ditches, and allow it to cover their land. When the water subsides, the farmers sow their seed on the wet, muddy ground. Without the Nile, Egypt would be **a desert.**

16. Egypt is in the same latitude as **Florida.** It is visited every winter by invalids and tourists from Europe and the


AFRICA
IX 95.
Scale of Miles
0 100 300 600
KANSAS
10.40 A.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
8.20 P.M.
WHEN NOON AT LONDON
20 Longitude 10 West 0 Longitude 10 East from 20 Greenwich 30 40 50
N. TEMPERATE ZONE
TORRID ZONE
S. TEMPERATE ZONE
EUROPEAN
ASIATIC
AUSTRALIAN
CHINA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AZORES IS.
MADEIRA IS.
CANARY IS.
St. of Gibraltar
MOROCCO
FEZ
ATLAS MTS.
ALGIERS
Oran
Constantine
TUNIS
G. of Gabes
TRIPOLI
BARCA
Alexandria
Canal
SYRIA
ISTHMUS OF SUEZ
CAIRO
Suez
EGYPT
Nile R.
Persian Gulf
RED SEA
ARABIA
Draha R.
TUAT
Insalah
MOURZOUK
LIBYAN DESERT
TROPIC OF CANCER
C. Blanco
SAHARA OR GREAT DESERT
CAPE VERDE IS.
St. Louis
C. Verde
Senegal R.
Timbuctoo
Niger R.
Agades
Sego
Sokoto
Lake Tchad
Kuka
Abechr
Khartoum
Suakin
NUBIA
Massowa
Sea of Bab el Mandeb
Aden
Gulf of Aden
SOCOTRA I.
C. Guardafui
GONDAR
Lake Tzana
Blue Nile
White Nile
Atbara R.
Fellatahs
Yakoba
Shary R.
El Obeid
ABYSSINIA
Berbera
SIERRA LEONE
FREE TOWN
ENGLISH
COOMASSIE
ASHANTEE
DAHOMEY
TY.
Benue R.
MONROVIA
LIBERIA
Cape Coast Castle
CAMEROON MTS.
C. Palmas
FERNANDO PO. I.
GULF OF GUINEA
PRINCE'S I.
EQUATOR
ST. THOMAS I.
Wells
Makua
Ismailia
Kongo R.
Aruwimi R.
Albert Nyanza
ENGLISH SOMALI
ITALIAN TY.
Juba R.
FRENCH CONGO
MT. RUWENZORI
TERRITORY
C. Lopez
Equator Sta.
Stanley Falls
Albert Edward Nyanza
Lake Victoria
MT. KENIA
L. Leopold II.
LOANGA R.
MT. KILIMA NJARO
GERMAN TY.
ZANZIBAR
ZANZIBAR COAST
Ujiji
Lualaba R.
Lomami R.
Stanley Pool
Kassai R.
L. Kassali
Moero
ASCENSION I.
ST. PAUL DE LOANDA
ANGOLA
Coanza R.
Benguella
C. Delgado
COMORO IS.
PORTUGUESE
L. Bangweolo
L. Nyassa
MOZAMBIQUE
ST. HELENA
Zambesi R.
Shirwa L.
Tete
C. Frio
Cunene R.
DAMARA LAND
Victoria Falls
Sofala
TANANARIVO
MAURITIUS
REUNION I.
MADAGASCAR
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
GREAT NAMAQUA LAND
KALAHARI DESERT
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC
PRETORIA
Orange R.
ORANGE FREE STATE
NATAL
CAPE SNOW MTS.
PIETERMARITZBURG
COLONY
CAPE TOWN
C. of Good Hope
C. Agulhas
HIGHLANDS, LOWLANDS AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.
77 Longitude 87 East 97 from 107 Washington 127 137
Comparitive Latitude
SECTION ON THE EQUATOR
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ST. THOMAS I.
GULF OF GUINEA
Kongo R.
Kongo R.
West L.
MT. RUWENZORI
L. Victoria
MT. KENIA
Juba R.
INDIAN O.
SEA LEVEL
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
SEA LEVEL
5,000
10,000
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Miles 0 336 672 1008 1344 1680 2016 2352 2688 3024 3360 3696 4032 4368 4704 Miles
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United States. The principal attractions are its dry, healthful climate and the ruins of immense pyramids, temples, and tombs, which were built more than four thousand years ago.



Egyptian Woman

17. Central Africa contains **forests, prairies, and marshes,** besides cleared tracts where the natives raise **corn, vegetables** and **sorghum.**

What can you say of the inhabitants of Egypt and the other countries on the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea? (*See p.* 9, *paragraph* 64.)

18. Nearly all that part of Africa which is south of the Great Desert is noted for **its unhealthy climate, savage tribes, and numerous wild animals.** None but daring travelers venture any distance from the coast. Among those who have recently distinguished themselves are **Baker, Livingstone, Schweinfurth and Stanley.**

19. Among the animals of Africa are the **lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopot'amus, giraffe, zebra and gorilla.** Serpents and monkeys are numerous, and the rivers are infested with **crocodiles.**

20. Elephants are sometimes seen in large herds; they are hunted for their **tusks of ivory.**



Bushman of South Africa.

21. The ostrich is hunted for its **feathers.**

22. In Central Africa the forests are remarkable for the **great variety of their trees.**

23. The favorite tree in the northern and western parts of Africa, also in the oases of the desert, is the **palm,** of which there are many species. Those from which dates are obtained grow abundantly in **Egypt and the other countries in the northern part of Africa;** also in **Arabia and Persia.**

24. Palm trees from which oil is obtained, grow mostly in **Western Africa.**

Mention the countries of Africa which border on the Mediterranean Sea?

What city in Fezzan? What country in Africa is nearest Europe? What strait separates Spain from Africa?



The Sphinx and Pyramids.



A Traveler Climbing the Great Pyramid near Cairo.

What is that land called which is between the Red and Mediterranean Seas?

By what are those two seas now connected? *Ans.* **By the Suez Canal.**

For what purpose was that canal constructed? *Ans.* **To secure a short route by water between Europe and India.**

By what route had vessels previously sailed? *Ans.* **Around Cape of Good Hope.**

25. The ruler of **Egypt** is called the **Khedive.** He has almost unlimited power in Egypt, and lays claim to **Nubia** and the upper valley of the **Nile.** Egypt is protected by **Great Britain. Tripoli,** the most easterly of the Barbary States, forms a part of the **Turkish Empire.**

26. Algeria and Tunis are subject to **France.** Morocco is an **empire.**

27. The capital of Egypt is **Cairo,** which is the largest city in **Africa.**

On what river is Cairo?

What large seaport in Egypt?

What is the capital of Morocco? Algeria? Tunis? Tripoli?

28. Cairo and all these cities are remarkable for their narrow, crooked streets, which are mostly unpaved and without **sidewalks.** The houses are **high and project some distance over the streets.** The windows are covered with **lattice work.** The main streets are crowded with **people, horses, donkeys, and camels.**



Ancient Ruins in Egypt,—The Nile River,—Pyramids,—Date palm-trees.

29. The inhabitants of Egypt include **Mohammedans, Copts** (Christian Egyptians), **Turks, Jews, Greeks, and black slaves.**

30. Egypt has about the same number of inhabitants as the State of **New York.**

31. The leading exports from Egypt are **cotton, wheat and sugar,** most of which are sent to **England.** Traders cross the desert and other parts of Africa in large companies, called **caravans.**

By what is Egypt bounded on the north? East? South? West? Bound the Great Desert.

32. The inhabitants of the northern countries of Africa speak the **Ar'abic language** and profess the **Mohammedan religion.** Christianity is professed in **Abyssinia, Madagascar,** and on some parts of the **coast;** but most of the inhabitants of Central and Southern Africa are **idolaters.**

33. Liberia is a **republic of free negroes.**

34. The British possessions in Africa include **Cape Colony, Natal, Sierra Leone** (*seer'rah la-o'na*), **and a part of Upper Guinea.**

35. The ruler of Egypt is called the **Khedive,** who is subject to the Sultan of Turkey, but the country is more under the control of Great Britain.

In what part of Africa is Cape Colony?

For what is it celebrated? *Ans.* **Diamonds.**

What mountains in Cape Colony? What river north? What two capes south?

Mention some of the cities of Guinea?

The capital of Liberia was named after a president of the United States. Mention it.

Where is Sierra Leone? Soudan? Liberia? Kongo State?

What two large rivers flow through Guinea?

What city on the Niger (*ni'jer*) River?

What large river flows through Mozambique (*beek'*)?

What channel between Africa and Madagascar?

What parts of Africa produce cotton? Sugar? Coffee? Dates? Palm oil? Gum ar'abic? Ostrich feathers?

Mention some of the products of Southern Africa; of Western Africa; of Northern Africa; of Madagascar.



1. The Camel of Africa and Arabia has one hump. The swiftest are used for riding and are called dromedaries. What is the height of the Camel?

2. The Horned Viper is very poisonous.

3. The Sacred Ibis of Egypt is mostly white.

4. The Red Flamingo is mostly of a brilliant scarlet. What is its height?

5. The Crocodile of the Nile is larger than the alligator. What is its length?

6. The Gorilla inhabits Western Africa. Its height?

7. The Lion is found in Africa and Asia. Its length? Height?

8. The Elephant of Africa.

9. The Hippopot'amus is found in or near the water. What is its length?

10. The Rhinoceros is noted for its thick hide. Its length?

11. The Puff Adder, or Short-tailed Viper.

12. The Ostrich, which is hunted for its beautiful feathers.

13. Gnu.

14. Zebra.

15. The Giraffe. How high is the Giraffe? The Ostrich?

16. The Koódoo, a kind of antelope.

17. Striped Hyena.

ANIMALS OF THE EASTERN CONTINENT,—ASIA.

1. **Sable**; 2. **Ermine**; 3. **Wolverine**; and 4. **Arctic Fox.** These animals are hunted for their fur.

5. **Eider Ducks.** Their value lies in the soft down which they pluck from their breasts to cover their eggs.

6. **The Musk Deer,** from which musk is obtained, is found on the high, cold mountains of Central Asia.

7. **The Bactrian Camel** (two humps) is found mostly in Central Asia and China, where it is used as a beast of burden. The Arabian and African Camel (one hump), or Dromedary, is used in riding.

8. **The Jackal** resembles a dog or wolf. 9. **The Wild Boar.**

10. **The Pelican** is found in the warm parts of both continents.

11. **The Yak** is found in Thibet and other parts of Central Asia.

12. **The Buffalo** of the East runs wild in Asia and Africa. Some buffaloes are tame, yield milk, and work like oxen.

13. **The Cobra de Capello** is a very poisonous snake of Southern Asia.

14. **The Zebu** is remarkable for the hump on its shoulder. It is found both wild and domestic in Asia and Africa.

15. **The Orang Outang** inhabits Southern Asia and islands southeast of Asia.

16. **The Elephant** is valuable for its tusks of ivory. The Asiatic species, to which the tame elephant belongs, is found chiefly in India. In shape of head and body, it differs from the wild elephant of Africa, and its ears are much smaller. The **Tiger** which is striped is found in Southern Asia.

17. **The Leopard** or **Panther,** like the Lion, Tiger and Jaguar, belongs to the cat kind, and is very savage.

18. **The Rhinoceros Hornbill** is noted for its large and curious beak.

19. **The Scaly Ant-eater** or **Pangolin** is covered with horny plates. It feeds on ants and other insects.

20. **The Python** is the largest of serpents. It kills by winding itself around the body of its victim.

Comparative Size: What is the height of the camel? Elephant? Orang Outang? Length of the Python? What savage animal is striped? Spotted? What animals resemble cattle? What animals inhabit the cold regions? The temperate? The Tropical or Torrid?



ANIMALS OF THE EASTERN CONTINENT,—EUROPE.

(Drawn on a scale and arranged according to zones.)



1. **The Ermine** is celebrated for its valuable fur, which is brown in summer and white or cream-yellow in winter. It is smaller than a cat. Its home is in the Arctic regions.

2. **The Sable,** which is a little larger than a cat, is covered with rich brown fur, for which it is hunted.

3. **The Snowy Owl** is a native of Northern Europe and America. It is covered with beautiful white feathers; and, unlike most other owls, it is a day-flying bird.

4. **The Reindeer** of Northern Europe constitutes the wealth of the Laplander. The reindeer is trained to draw sledges very swiftly and for long distances.

5. **The Barn Owl** is smaller than the Snowy Owl. It builds in caves, hollow trees, ruined walls and towers. Owls are remarkable for their cat-like head and eyes.

6. **The Elk,** the largest of the deer kind, is remarkable for its large head and immense horns. It trots and swims with great rapidity, and spends a considerable portion of the summer in the water. (*See Moose, in the Animals of North America.*)

7. **The Wolf** inhabits the most lonely and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia.

8. **The Fox,** like the Wolf, belongs to the dog family. It is distinguished by its long sharp nose and large bushy tail, and is remarkable for its slyness.

The skins of both of these animals are valuable.

9. **The Brown Bear** inhabits the forests and mountainous districts of Europe and Asia. It feeds on plants, berries, etc., and is very fond of corn, honey, and ants. It is a good climber, digger and swimmer. In October or November, it seeks a cave or hollow tree and passes the winter in a state of lethargy, without food or drink. Its value lies in its fur and fat.

10. **The Ibex,** which resembles a common goat, has very long horns (sometimes three feet in length), and is found high up on the Alps, near the snow line, where it is hunted with great difficulty and danger, for it is apt to dash boldly at its pursuer and strike him from a precipitous rock.

11. **The Chamois** (*sham'my*), although a kind of antelope, also resembles a goat. Its horns are small. It is found on the Alps, where it is hunted for its skin, of which a soft kind of leather is made.

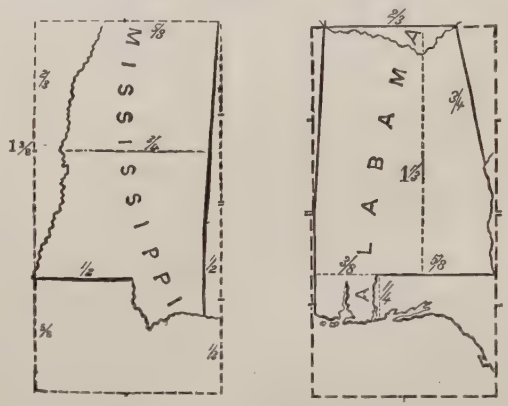
12. **The Wild Boar** or hog has long been hunted by the upper classes in Europe as an amusement. It is found in Germany, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and India.

13. **The Lammergeyer** or Bearded Vulture is a native of Southern Europe and Western Asia.

Comparative Size: Observe that the largest animals in Europe are the Reindeer and Elk, each about 7 feet in length. (Refer to the scale of feet.) What four animals are each about 4 feet in length, measuring from the nose to beginning of the tail? What is the length of the Brown Bear? Of the Fox? Of the Wolf? Chamois? Lammergeyer? Indicate these sizes or distances on the floor, wall, or blackboard, or by your hands. What animals inhabit the Arctic regions? The Temperate regions? What animals are hunted for their skins? Which is white?

The small diagrams on these pages may be used not only to show **comparative areas**, but also as guides to **Map Drawing on a Uniform Scale.**

Kansas may be considered an oblong, 200 miles wide by 400 miles long, composed of two squares each 200 by



200 miles. Its shape and dimensions are easily remembered; so, also, are those of the States which are here drawn upon it.

To draw any of these States, first mark the oblong frame representing Kansas, and observe wherein certain boundary lines of the State you are drawing correspond with those of Kansas; for example, the width of Iowa, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, or Virginia is about the same as that of Kansas (200 miles); and the length of Kansas (400 miles) is about the same as that of Kentucky, New York, Minnesota, Michigan, or Lake Superior.



Observe that the following distances are about 200 miles.

Kansas, from north to south.
Virginia, " " " "

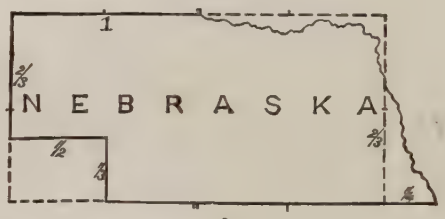
From the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern point of New Jersey.

From the northern boundary of New York to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania.

The northern boundary line of Missouri.

The southern boundary of Iowa.

Illinois, from east to west.
Maine, " " " "
Massachusetts, " " " "
Ohio, " " " "
Mississippi, " " " "
Alabama, " " " "



Distances of about 400 miles.

Kansas, from east to west.
Virginia, " " " "
Kentucky, " " " "
New York, " " " "
Michigan, " " " "
Lake Superior, " " " "



From the west end of Lake Erie to the east end of Lake Ontario.

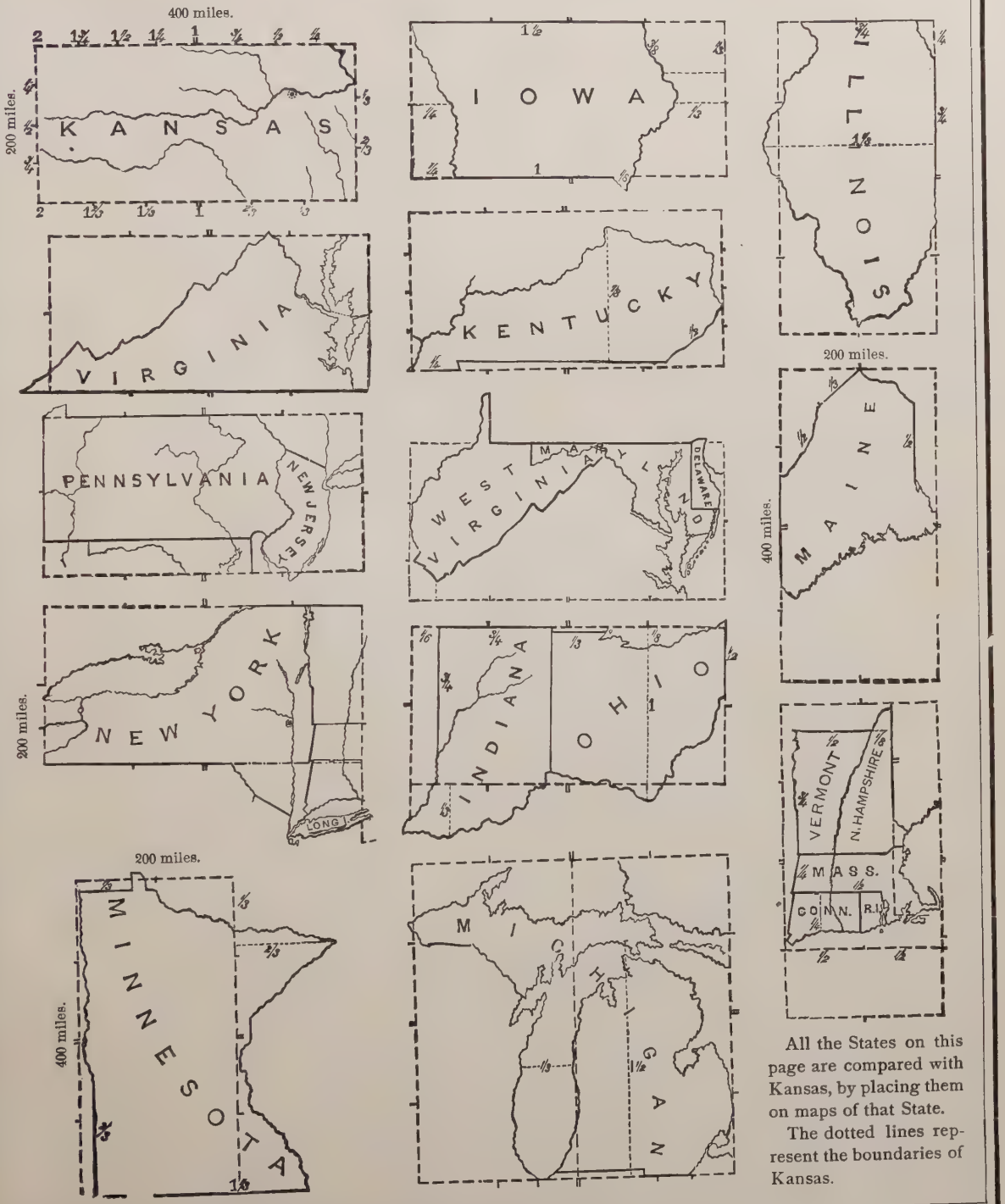
Across West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

Across Ohio and Indiana.

Across Georgia and South Carolina.

Illinois, from north to south.
Minnesota, " " " "
Michigan, " " " "
Florida, " " " "





All the States on this page are compared with Kansas, by placing them on maps of that State.

The dotted lines represent the boundaries of Kansas.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Point towards the north,—east,—south,—west. Point upwards,—downwards.

Mention some place or object which is east of you,—west of you,—south of you,—north of you,—above you,—below you.

In what city, town or village do you live? What cities, towns or villages are nearest to you? Point towards them and say in what direction they are from you.

In what county do you live? What counties surround your county? Mention some of the principal products of your county. Mention any lake or river which may be near you.

In what State do you live? What States surround your State? Point towards each.

Did you ever see the surface of the earth? What have you seen on it?

Mention some of the uses of the water. Land. Rain. Sun. Winds. Mountains. Rivers.

What is the shape of the earth? How do you know it is round? In what country do you live?

By what countries and oceans is your country surrounded? Point towards each? Which of those countries is colder than your country? Which is warmer? What can you say of the inhabitants of those countries? Their products?

Which is the wider ocean, the Pacific or the Atlantic? If you should cross the Pacific, at what part of the earth would you arrive? If you should sail across the Atlantic, at what part of the earth would you arrive?

Point to Asia,—Europe. What can you say of the people of Asia? Of Europe?

Where could you go in summer, to find cold weather? Where could you go in winter, to find warm weather? Where is it cold all the year? Where is it warm all the year? What can you say of the dress of the people of those countries?

Mention the largest lake in America (*p.* 41),—the largest sea,—the highest mountains,—the largest rivers,—the largest island (*p.* 66),—the largest city (*p.* 57),—the greatest manufacturing city (*p.* 57),—the chief commercial city (*p.* 57),—the greatest cotton market (*p.* 37),—the greatest pork market (*p.* 42),—the most productive oil region (*p.* 33).

[The teacher may request the pupil to give the situation of each of these places and to point to it on the wall-map.]

In what three zones is North America?

Mention the cold countries of North America and their exports;—the hot countries and exports

Mention the countries of North America. Mention the gulfs,—the bays,—the capes,—the islands,—the mountains,—the lakes,—the rivers,—the principal cities.

What part of this country is noted for its agriculture (*p.* 24)? Its gold and silver mines? Its coal and iron mines? Its manufactures and commerce?

Mention the leading commercial cities in the United States (*p.* 24, *v.* 31)

What State has the largest population (*p.* 31, *v.* 10)? The largest area?

Describe the surface of the United States (*p.* 25).

What States border on the Gulf of Mexico? On the Great Lakes? On the Mississippi River? On the Pacific? On the Atlantic? Mention ten of the largest cities in the United States (*p.* 21).

What is the capital of the United States? Which are the cotton States (*p.* 36)? The tobacco States?

Mention the countries of South America (*p.* 50),—its mountains,—its rivers,—its capes,—its principal cities.

What can you say of the climate of South America? Its inhabitants? Its animals? Its products?

Mention the countries of Europe (*p.* 54),—its mountains,—its rivers,—its islands,—its capes,—its seas,—its largest cities.

What can you say of its surface (*p.* 55)? Its climates? Its inhabitants? Its products?

Mention the countries of Asia,—its mountains.—its rivers,—its islands,—its seas,—its largest cities.

What can you say of its climates? Products? Inhabitants? Animals?

Mention the principal countries of Africa,—its capes,—mountains,—rivers,—lakes,—products. What can you say of its climates? Inhabitants? Animals?

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WORLD.

Point to each on the wall-map. In what part of what country is it? On what water? What can you say about it?

EUROPE (*p.* 54).

London,
Paris,
Berlin,
Vienna,
Constantinople,
St. Petersburg,
Moscow,
Liverpool,
Glasgow,
Naples,
Madrid,
Birmingham,
Warsaw,
Milan,
Rome,
Amsterdam,
Lyons.

ASIA (*p.* 62).

Pekin,
Canton,
Tokyo, or Yedo,
Nankin,
Shanghai,

AFRICA (*p.* 68).

Cairo,
Alexandria,
Tunis,
Fez,
Algiers,
Morocco, or Marocco.

For use in the

MIDDLE STATES (*p.* 30).

New York,
Philadelphia,
Brooklyn.

Baltimore,
Buffalo,
Pittsburg,
Newark,
Jersey City,
Rochester,
Allegheny,
Albany,
Syracuse,
Richmond,
Paterson,
Wilmington,
Troy,
Reading,
Camden,
Utica,
Erie,
Norfolk,
Wheeling,
Cumberland.

For use in the
NEW ENGLAND STATES (*p.* 26).

Boston,
Providence,
Worcester,
New Haven,
Lowell,
Fall River,
Cambridge,
Lynn,
Hartford,
Bridgeport,
Lawrence,
Springfield,
Manchester,
Portland,
Lewiston,
Nashua,
Burlington.

For use in the
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES (*p.* 34).

Atlanta,
Charleston,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Macon,
Wilmington,
Key West,
Jacksonville,
Columbia,
Raleigh.

For use in the
SOUTHWESTERN STATES (*p.* 38).

New Orleans,
Nashville,
Memphis,
Dallas,
San Antonio,
Mobile,
Chattanooga,
Galveston,
Houston,
Birmingham,
Little Rock,
Vicksburg.

For use in the
LAKE STATES AND KENTUCKY (*p.* 40).

Chicago,
Cincinnati,
Cleveland,
Detroit,
Milwaukee,
Louisville,
Indianapolis,
Columbus,
Toledo,
Dayton,
Grand Rapids,
Evansville,
Saginaw,
Peoria,
Covington,
Fort Wayne,
Youngstown,
Quincy,
Terre Haute,
Bay City,
La Crosse,
Springfield,
Newport,
Oshkosh.

For use in the
NORTHWESTERN STATES (*p.* 44).

St. Louis,
Minneapolis,
Omaha,
St. Paul,
Kansas City (Mo.),
Lincoln,
St. Joseph,
Des Moines,
Kansas City (Kans.),
Sioux City,
Duluth,
Topeka,
Sioux Falls,
Fargo.

For use in the
PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES (*p.* 50).

San Francisco,
Denver,
Los Angeles,
Oakland,
Portland,
Salt Lake City,
Seattle,
Tacoma,
Sacramento,
Pueblo,
Spokane.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF EUROPE. (*Pages* 54–61.)

Countries	*Mountains*	*Rivers*	*Climate*	*Products*	*Capitals*
England	*1 name*	*2 names*	*Temperate*	*5 names*	*1 name*
Scotland	*1 name*	.....	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Ireland	.....	*1 name*	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Germany	.....	*4 names*	*Temperate*	*3 names*	*1 name*
France	*1 name*	*4 names*	*Temperate*	*2 names*	*1 name*
Spain	*2 names*	*4 names*	*Warm*	*3 names*	*1 name*
Portugal	.....	*3 names*	*Warm*	.....	*1 name*
Switzerland	*1 name*	*1 name*	*Temperate*	.....	*1 name*
Italy	*1 name*	*1 name*	*Warm*	*3 names*	*1 name*
Austria	*1 name*	*3 names*	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Turkey	*1 name*	*1 name*	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Russia	*2 names*	*6 names*	*Cold*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Norway	*1 name*	.....	*Cold*	*2 names*	*1 name*
Sweden	*1 name*	.....	*Cold*	*2 names*	*1 name*
Denmark	.....	.....	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Holland	.....	*1 name*	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Belgium	.....	.....	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*1 name*
Greece	.....	.....	*Warm*	*1 name*	*1 name*

TOPICAL REVIEW OF ASIA. (*Pages* 62–66.)

Countries	*Mountains*	*Rivers*	*Climate*	*Products*	*Cities*
China	.....	*2 names*	*Warm*	*2 names*	*4 names*
Japan	.....	.....	*Warm*	*2 names*	*1 name*
India	*1 name*	*5 names*	*Hot and Wet*	*5 names*	*4 names*
Arabia	.....	.....	*Hot and Dry*	*4 names*	*5 names*
Persia	*1 name*	.....	*Hot and Dry*	*1 name*	*2 names*
Turkey	.....	*2 names*	*Temperate*	*1 name*	*2 names*
Siberia	*3 names*	*6 names*	*Cold*	*1 name*	*4 names*
Australia	.....	.....	*Hot*	*3 names*	.....

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES; 1890.

UNITED STATES—Area, including Alaska, 3,668,167 sq. m.; Population, including Alaska, 62,979,766.

ALABAMA. [Ala.]
Area, 52,250 sq. m.; P., 1,513,017.

Mobile	31,076
Birmingham	26,178
Montgomery	21,883

ALASKA [Alas.]
Area, 577,[illegible] m.; Pop., [illegible]

Sitka	1,190

ARIZONA. [Ariz.]
Area, 113,020 sq. m.; Pop., 59,620.

Tucson	5,150

ARKANSAS. [Ark.]
Area, 53,850 sq. m.; P., 1,128,179.

Little Rock	25,874
Fort Smith	11,311
Pine Bluff	9,952

CALIFORNIA. [Cal.]
Area, 158,360 sq. m.; P., 1,208,130.

San Francisco	298,997
Los Angeles	50,395
Oakland	48,682

COLORADO. [Colo.]
Area, 103,925 sq. m.; P., 412,198.

Denver	106,713
Pueblo	24,558
Colorado Springs	11,140

CONNECTICUT. [Conn.]
Area, 4,990 sq. m.; Pop., 746,258.

New Haven	81,298
Hartford	53,230
Bridgeport	48,866

DELAWARE. [Del.]
Area, 2,050 sq. m.; Pop., 168,493.

Wilmington	61,431
Newcastle	4,010
Dover	3,061

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. [D. C.]
Area, 70 sq. m.; Pop., 230,392.

Washington	202,980

FLORIDA. [Fla.]
Area, 58,680 sq. m.; P., 391,422.

Key West	18,080
Jacksonville	17,201
Pensacola	11,750

GEORGIA. [Ga.]
Area, 59,475 sq. m.; P., 1,837,353.

Atlanta	65,533
Savannah	43,189
Augusta	33,300

IDAHO. [Ida.]
Area, 84,800 sq. m; Pop., 84,385.

Moscow	2,861
Pocatello	2,330

ILLINOIS. [Ill.]
Area, 56,650 sq. m.; P., 3,826,351.

Chicago	1,099,850
Peoria	41,024
Quincy	31,494

INDIAN. [Ind. Ter.]
Area, 31,400 sq. m.; Pop., 179,[illegible]

INDIANA. [Ind.]
Area, 36,350 sq. m.; P., 2,192,404.

Indianapolis	105,436
Evansville	50,756
Fort Wayne	35,393

IOWA. [Ia.]
Area, 56,025 sq. m.; P., 1,911,896.

Des Moines	50,093
Sioux City	37,806
Dubuque	30,311

KANSAS. [Kan.]
Area, 82,080 sq. m.; P., 1,427,096.

Kansas City	38,316
Topeka	31,007
Wichita	23,853

KENTUCKY. [Ky.]
Area, 40,400 sq. m.; P., 1,858,635.

Louisville	161,129
Covington	37,371
Newport	24,918

LOUISIANA. [La.]
Area, 48,720 sq. m.; P., 1,118,587.

New Orleans	242,039
Shreveport	11,979
Baton Rouge	10,478

MAINE. [Me.]
Area, 33,040 sq. m.; Pop., 661,086.

Portland	36,425
Lewiston	21,701
Bangor	19,103

MARYLAND. [Md.]
Area, 12,210 sq. m.; P., 1,042,390.

Baltimore	434,439
Cumberland	12,729
Hagerstown	10,118

MASSACHUSETTS. [Mass.]
Area, 8,315 sq. m.; P., 2,238,943.

Boston	448,477
Worcester	84,655
Lowell	77,696

MICHIGAN. [Mich.]
Area, 58,915 sq. m.; P., 2,093,889.

Detroit	205,876
Grand Rapids	60,278
Saginaw	46,322

MINNESOTA. [Minn.]
Area, 83,365 sq. m.; P., 1,301,826.

Minneapolis	164,738
St. Paul	133,156
Duluth	33,115

MISSISSIPPI. [Miss.]
Area, 46,810 sq. m.; P., 1,289,600.

Vicksburg	13,373
Meridian	10,624
Natchez	10,101

MISSOURI. [Mo.]
Area, 69,415 sq. m.; P., 2,[illegible],[illegible]04.

St. Louis	451,770
Kansas City	132,716
St. Joseph	52,324

MONTANA. [Mont.]
Area, 146,080 sq. m.; Pop., 132,159.

Helena	13,834
Butte	10,723

NEBRASKA. [Neb.]
Area, 77,510 sq. m.; P., 1,058,910.

Omaha	140,452
Lincoln	55,154
Beatrice	13,836

NEVADA. [Nev.]
Area, 110,700 sq. m.; Pop., 45,761.

Virginia City	8,511
Carson City	3,950
Reno	3,563

NEW HAMPSHIRE. [N. H.]
Area, 9,305 sq. m.; Pop., 376,530.

Manchester	44,126
Nashua	19,311
Concord	17,004
Dover	12,790
Portsmouth	9,827
Keene	7,446

NEW JERSEY. [N. J.]
Area, 7,815 sq. m.; P., 1,444,933.

Newark	181,830
Jersey City	163,003
Paterson	78,347
Camden	58,313
Trenton	57,458
Hoboken	43,648
Elizabeth	37,764
Bayonne	19,033
Orange	18,844
New Brunswick	18,603

NEW MEXICO. [N. Mex.]
Area, 122,580 sq. m.; P., 153,593.

Santa Fé	6,185
Albuquerque	3,785

NEW YORK. [N. Y.]
Area, 49,170 sq. m.; P., 5,997,853.

New York	1,515,301
Brooklyn	806,343
Buffalo	255,664
Rochester	133,896
Albany	94,923
Syracuse	88,143
Troy	60,956
Utica	44,007
Binghamton	35,005
Yonkers	32,033
Elmira	30,893
Long Island City	30,506
Auburn	25,858
Newburg	23,087
Cohoes	22,509
Poughkeepsie	22,206
Oswego	21,842
Kingston	21,261
Schenectady	19,902
Amsterdam	17,336
Jamestown	16,038
Lockport	16,038
Rome	14,991
Watertown	14,725

NORTH CAROLINA. [N. C.]
Area, 52,250 sq. m.; P., 1,617,947.

Wilmington	20,056
Raleigh	12,678
Charlotte	11,557

NORTH DAKOTA. [N. Dak.]
Area, 70,795 sq. m.; Pop., 182,719.

Fargo	5,664
Grand Forks	4,979
Jamestown	2,296

OHIO. [O.]
Area, 41,060 sq. m.; P., 3,672,316.

Cincinnati	296,908
Cleveland	261,353
Columbus	88,150
Toledo	81,434
Dayton	61,220
Youngstown	33,220
Springfield	31,895
Akron	27,601
Canton	26,189
Zanesville	21,009
Findlay	18,553
Sandusky	18,471
Hamilton	17,565
Lima	15,981
Newark	14,270

OKLAHOMA. [Oka.]
Area, 39,030 sq. m.; Pop., 61,834.

Guthrie	5,311
Oklahoma	4,138
Kingfisher	1,133

OREGON. [Oreg.]
Area, 96,030 sq. m.; P., 313,767.

Portland	66,784
Salem	10,470
Astoria	7,071
Eugene	4,111

PENNSYLVANIA. [Pa.]
Area, 45,215 sq. m.; P., 5,258,014.

Philadelphia	1,046,964
Pittsburg	238,617
Allegheny	105,287
Scranton	75,215
Reading	58,661
Erie	40,634
Harrisburg	39,385
Wilkesbarre	37,718
Lancaster	32,011
Altoona	30,337
Williamsport	27,132
Allentown	25,228
York	20,793
McKeesport	20,741
Chester	20,226
Norristown	19,791
Shenandoah	15,944

RHODE ISLAND. [R. I.]
Area, 1,250 sq. m.; Pop., 345,506.

Providence	132,146
Pawtucket	27,633
Woonsocket	20,830
Newport	19,475

SOUTH CAROLINA. [S. C.]
Area, 30,570 sq. m.; P., 1,151,149.

Charleston	54,955
Columbia	15,353
Greenville	8,607

SOUTH DAKOTA. [S. Dak.]
Area, 77,650 sq. m.; Pop., 328,808.

Sioux Falls	10,177
Yankton	3,670

TENNESSEE. [Tenn.]
Area, 42,050 sq. m.; P., 1,767,518.

Nashville	76,168
Memphis	64,945
Chattanooga	29,100
Knoxville	22,535

TEXAS. [Tex.]
Area, 265,780 sq. m.; P., 2,235,523.

San Antonio	38,067
Dallas	37,673
Galveston	29,084
Houston	27,557
Fort Worth	23,076

UTAH. [Ut.]
Area, 84,970 sq. m.; Pop., 207,905.

Salt Lake City	44,843
Ogden	14,889

VERMONT. [Vt.]
Area, 9,565 sq. m.; Pop., 332,422.

Burlington	14,590
Rutland	11,760

VIRGINIA. [Va.]
Area, 42,450 sq. m.; P., 1,655,980.

Richmond	81,388
Norfolk	34,871
Petersburg	22,680
Lynchburg	19,709
Roanoke	16,159
Alexandria	14,339

WASHINGTON. [Wash.]
Area, 69,180 sq. m.; Pop., 349,390.

Seattle	42,837
Tacoma	36,006
Spokane	19,922

WEST VIRGINIA. [W. Va.]
Area, 24,780 sq. m.; P., 762,794.

Wheeling	34,522
Huntington	10,108

WISCONSIN. [Wis.]
Area, 56,040 sq. m.; P., 1,686,880.

Milwaukee	204,468
La Crosse	25,090
Oshkosh	22,836
Racine	21,014
Eau Claire	17,415
Sheboygan	16,359
Madison	13,426
Fond du Lac	12,024
Superior	11,983
Appleton	11,869

WYOMING. [Wyo.]
Area, 97,890 sq. m.; Pop., 60,705.

Cheyenne	11,690
Laramie	6,388

	Area in sq. mi.	Pop.
N. AMERICA (inc. Is.)	9,349,741	88,038,262
Greenland and Iceland	878,202	79,445
Dom. of Canada	3,777,641	5,033,681
United States	3,668,167	63,013,338
Central America	179,730	3,010,324
Mexico	751,584	11,395,712
West Indies	94,398	5,488,400
S. AMERICA (inc. Is.)	6,887,794	33,565,882
Colombia (inc. Panama)	464,537	3,321,052
Venezuela	403,067	2,238,900
Guiana	168,965	373,900
Brazil	3,228,452	14,600,000
Ecuador	115,680	1,204,400
Peru	439,014	2,980,000
Bolivia	515,156	1,434,800
Chile	299,626	3,165,300
Argentine Republic	1,077,032	3,203,700
Paraguay	97,726	330,000
Uruguay	68,999	711,700

	Area in sq. mi.	Pop.
EUROPE (inc. Is.)	3,942,530	360,580,788
England and Wales	58,186	29,001,018
Scotland	30,463	4,033,103
Ireland	32,531	4,706,162
France	207,116	38,218,903
Switzerland	16,192	2,933,334
Italy	110,680	30,166,308
Germany (inc. Luxemburg)	210,994	49,424,135
The Netherlands	12,742	4,558,095
Denmark	14,780	2,172,205
Norway	125,598	1,999,176
Austro-Hungary	261,318	42,630,650
Russia in Europe	46,180	98,840,489
Spain	191,996	17,271,384
Belgium	11,374	6,093,798
Turkey	105,234	8,907,375
Servia	18,576	2,157,477
Roumania	50,589	5,000,000
Greece	25,143	2,217,000
Portugal	34,508	4,306,554
Sweden	173,974	4,774,409

	Area in sq. mi.	Pop.
ASIA (inc. Is.)	16,956,284	823,155,251
Afghanistan and Baluchistan	406,580	5,620,000
Arabia	967,267	2,272,000
Japan	147,629	40,072,020
Chinese Empire	4,291,967	361,766,000
Corea	84,424	10,519,000
British India	1,522,136	245,677,000
Farther India	821,058	38,676,000
Russia in Asia	6,465 339	14,126,793
Persia	635,161	7,500,000
Turkey	713,067	15,688,438
Turkestan	127,805	1,780,000
East Indies	773,851	39,458,000
AFRICA	11,514,985	168,497,091
AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA	3,456,103	5,683,968

The Largest Cities in the World.

London	Population	4,351,738
Paris	"	2,344,550
New York	"	1,515,301

Total Population of the World, 1,479,521,242.



Bound Mexico. What Mountains in Mexico?

Name the divisions of Central America. What lake in Nicaragua? Into what does it empty?

NOTE.—By this lake and its outlet, vessels from the Atlantic make a nearer approach to the Pacific than at any other part of North America. A ship-canal to complete this route is proposed.

Name some of the West India Islands. Which is the largest Island? What is its capital?

In what direction from Florida is the Isthmus of Panama? On what waters would you sail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz? To Havana? To the Isthmus of Panama?

How would you cross the Isthmus?

Ans. By railroad. It is proposed to construct a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama and a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (*tay-won-tay-pek'*), the most southern part of Mexico.

Where is Haiti? Jamaica? Florida Strait? Windward Passage?

PRONUNCIATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.—ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *short;* fär, låst, fall, câre; tẽrm; food, fo͝ot, fûrl; ô *as in* fôr; oi *as in* oil; ow *as in* cow; ç *as* s; ch *as* k; ch *as in* chin; g *as in* g̃et; ġ *as* j; n̲ *as in* linger, link; th *as in* thin; th *as in* thine; e̲ *as* a; ï *as* e; *Italic letters in proper names, as* Areh ăn′ġĕl, *silent;* ş *as* z.

Aar, *är*
Ab′ĕn heĭm
Ab′er dēēn
Abomey, *ăb ō mā′*
Aboukir, *ä boo keer′*
Ab ȳs sĭn′ĭ a
Acapulco, *ä kä pool′kō*
Ac cō mäc′
Acheen, *āt chēn′*
Acoma, *ä ko′mä*
A cŏn cä′guä
Ac qui′
A′crā
A dä′li ä
A dä′nä
A dĕl′
A′den
Ad′ĭ gē
Ad i rŏn′dăck
Ad ri an ō′ple
Ad rĭ ăt′ĭc
Af ghăn ĭs tăn′
Agen, *ä zhăn′*
Agincourt, *ä zhăn koor′*
A′guä Nue vä
A gul′hās, *yähs*
Aix lä Chä pĕlle′
Ajaccio, *ä yät′chō*
Al a bä′ma
Alameda, *ä lä mā′da*
A′lä mōs
A lăs′ka
Al bā′ni ä
Al′bans, St.
Al′ba nў
Al′be märle
Al bi′nō
Al′bi an
Albuquerque, *ăl boo ker′kā*
Al′der neў
Alençon, *ä lŏn sōn′*
A lĕp′pō
Al ĕs sān′drĭ ä
Aleutian, *ä lū′shĭ an*
Algeria, *ăl jē′rĭ a*
Algiers, *ăl jērz′*
Algeziras, *ăl je zē′ras*
A lī ās′kā
Al lä ha bād′
Al le ghā′ny,
Allegheny, *ăl ĭ gā′nĭ*
Al mä dēn′
Alsace, *ăl′săs*
Altai, *ăl tī′*
Al ta ma hą′
Alton, *ąl′ton*
Al tōō′na
Al′tōrf
Al vä rā′dō
Am′a zŏn
Amboy, *ăm boĭ′*
Amherst, *ăm′erst*
Amiens, *ä′mĭ ăn*
Amite, *a mēt′*
A mōō′
A mōor′
A mos′kĕ ag
Amoy, *ä moĭ′*
Am′ster dăm
Anadeer, *ăn a dēr′*
Anahuac, *ăn ä wăk′*
Anam, *a năm′*
An cō′nä
Andalusia, *ăn dā loo thē′ä*
An da măn′
Andes, *ăn′dēz*
Andorra, *ăn dor′rä*
Andover, *ăn′do ver*
Androscoggin, *ăn dros cŏg′ĭn*
Angara, *ăn gä rä′*
Angers, *ŏn zhä′*
An′gle sē
An gō′la
An gō′ra
Angouleme, *ŏn goo lăm′*
An′hält
Anjou, *ŏn′zhoo′*
An tĭ ēōs′tĭ
An tĭē′tam
Antigua, *ăn tē′ga*
Antilles, *ăn tĭl′lēz*
Ant′werp
Apache, *ä pä′chā*
Ap′en nīne
Apalachee, *ăp a lăch′ē*
Ap a lăch ĭ cō′la
Ap pa lā′chĭ an
Ap pō măt′tox
Apurimac. *ä pōō rē măk′*
A rā căn′
Ar′al
A răp′a hōe
Areh ăn′ġĕl
Arcole, *är kō′lā*
Ardennes, *är dĕn′*
Ar ē′nä
Arequipa, *ä ra kē′pä*
Argenteuil, *är zhōn tœ̆l′*
Ar′ġĕn tīne
Arica, *ä rē′kä*
Ar′kan sąs
Ar lăn′zä (*thä*)
Armagh, *är mä′*
Ar mĕ′nĭ a
Arn′heĭm
A rōōs′tōōk
Artois, *är twä′*
A rūn′dĕl
A shăn′teē
Ash′leў
Ashtabula, *ăsh ta bū′lä*
As′pĭn wąll
Assam, *ăs săm′*
As′sen
As sĭn′ĭ boine
As tō′rĭ a
As trā khän′
Asuncion, *ä soon the ōn′*
At ā cā′mä
Atchafalaya, *ăch af a lī′a*
Ath a bās′ca
Ath′ĕns
Ath lōne′
At lăn′ta
Aubigny, *ō bēn′yў*
Auerbach, *ow′er băk*
Au′gus tine, St.
Au rō′ra
Au Sā′ble
Au′ster lĭtz
Australasia, *ąs tral ā′shĭ a*
Aus trā′lĭ a
Autueil, *ō tweel′*
Autun, *ō tŭn′*
Auvergne, *ō vārn′*
Aux Cayes, *o kā′*
Aveyron, *ā va rōn′*
Avignon, *ä vēn yōn′*
A′von
Ayr, air, *âr*
A zōres′

Baalbec, *bāl′bĕk*
Băb-ĕl-Măn′dĕb
Bä cā rät′
Băd a jōs′
Bā′den
Bäg dād′
Ba hā′mas
Bahia, *bä ē′ä*
Bähr él Gha zal
Baikal, *bī′kăl*
Bāl ä klä′vä
Bāl e ār′ĭc
Bāl kān′
Bāl lĭ na slōe′
Balleston Spa, *băl′ston spä*
Bal mor′al
Ba lu chīs tän′
Băn e′a
Bangkok, *băn kŏk′*
Bangor, *băn′ger* (Eng.), *băn′gôr* (U. S.)
Bär bā′dos
Barcelona, *bär sĕl ō′nä*
Bär ne gät′
Bärn′stä ble
Barranquilla, *bä rän kēl′yä*
Basque, *băsk*
Basel, or Bale, *bä′zel, bāl*
Bäs sā′nō
Bäth′urst
Baton Rouge, *bät′ŭn roozh*
Bayonne, *bā yŏn′*
Bayou, *bī′oo*
Beaufort, *bō′fort*, N. Car.
Beaufort, *bū′furt*, S. Car.
Bed′ou in
Bel′fast
Bĕl grād′
Belize, *be lēz′*
Bĕlle′fŏn tāine
Benares, *bĕn ā′rĕz*
Bĕn eōō′len
Benguela, *bĕn gā′lä*
Benicia, *be nĭsh′ĭ ä*
Benin, *bĕn ēn′*
Bĕn-Lō′mond
Bĕn-Nĕv′ĭs
Bĕrg′en, U. S.
Bĕr′gen, N'way
Bĕ′ring
Bĕr′lĭn, U. S.
Bĕr lin′, Pr., *lēn*
Bermuda, *ber mū′da*
Bĕrn
Besancon, *b'z ŏn′ sōn*
Bĕth′le hem
Bĭl bä′ō
Biloxi, *be lox′e*
Bĭng′en
Bĭng′ham ton
Birmingham, *ber′mĭng ŭm*
Blenheim, *blĕn′ĭm*
Bō den See′
Bō gō tä′
Bō hē′mĭ ä
Bohmerwald, *bo′mer vält*
Bo lĭv′ĭ a
Bologna, *bō lōn′yä*
Bŏm bāy′
Bonifaccio, *bo ne fā′cho*
Boō′thĭ a
Bordeaux, *bôr dō′*
Borgia, *bor′jä*
Borgne, *bôrn*
Bŏr nōō′, *or* Bor nou′
Bosnia, *bŏz′nĭ ä*
Bŏs′pō rūs, *or Bosphorus*
Bŏth′nĭ a
Bŏt′zen
Boulogne, *boo lōn′*
Bourbon, *boor′bŭn*
Bowdoin, *bō′den*
Bräh ma pu′tra
Bras d'Or, *brä dōr′*
Brash′ear
Braunfels, *brown′fels*
Brä′zos
Brĕm′en
Breslau, *brĕs′low*
Bretagne, *bre tän′*
Brē′ton
Brindisi, *brēn′dē sē*
Brŭck
Bruges, *brä′jĕz*
Bucharest, *bū′ka rĕst*
Budapest, *boo′dō pĕst*
Bŭe′na Vĭs′tä
Buenos Ayres, *bō′nŭs ā′rĭz*
Bulgaria, *bool gā′rĭ a*
Bur′gŭn dў
Byzantium, *bē zăn′shĭ ŭm*

Cabul, *kä bool′*
Caceres, *kä′thā rĕs*
Cadiz, *kā′dĭz*
Caen, *kŏn*
Caer mar′then
Caer nar′von
Cairngorm, *kârn gôrm′*
Cairo, *kī′ro*, U. S., *kī′rō*, Egypt.
Calabar, *kăl a bär′*
Ca lā′brĭ a
Calais, *kăl ā′*, French. *kăl′ĭs*, U. S.
Calaveras, *kä lä vä′räs*
Cal′ca sieu
Căl ĕŭt′ta
Căl lä′ō
Căm′brĭdġe
Campagna, *kăm pän′yä*
Campbell, *kăm′el*
Campeachy, *kăm pē′chē*
Căm′pō Sän′tō
Canajoharie, *kăn a jō hăr′re*
Căn an dăi′gua
Canaries, *kä nā′rēz*
Ca na ve räl
Căn dā här′
Cannes, *kän*
Canterbury, *kăn′ter ber ĭ*
Canton, *kăn′tŏn*, U. S. *kän tōn′*, China.
Cape Girardeau, *jē răr dō′*
Cape Haitien, *hā′te ĕn*
Capri, *kä′prē*
Că rā′eās
Caravaggio, *kä rä vä′jō*
Borgia, *bor′jä*
Cardenas, *kär′dā năs*
Căr Ib bē an
Car′Ib bees
Carlisle, *kär lī′*
Carlsbad, *kärls′băt*
Carlscrona, *kärls kroo′na*
Carlsruhe, *kärls′roo*
Căr′mel
Căr rā′rä
Carpentaria, *kär pĕn tā′rē ä*
Căr ta ġē′na
Căsh mēre′
Cas sā′no
Cassiquiare, *kä sē kē ä′rē*
Castiglione, *käs tēl yō′nā*
Castile, *käs tēl′*
Căs tine′, *tēn*
Căt a lō′nĭ a
Catania, *kä tā′nē ä*
Cat te gat′
Caucasus, *ką′ka sŭs*
Cąu cā′sian
Cąwn pōor′
Căy ĕnne′
Cay mans′, *kī*
Cayuga, *kā yoo′gā*
Celebes, *sĕl′e bĭz*
Cephalonia, *chĕf ā lō′nē ä*
Cevennes, *sā vĕn′*
Ceylon, *sē lŏn′*
Chā′grēs
Chā leur′
Chamouni, *shā moo nē′*
Champagne, *shŏn pän′*
Champaign, *shăm pān′*
Champlain, *shăm plān′*
Chandeleur, *shăn de loor′*
Chantilly, *shŏn tēl ye′*
Chā pā′lā
Chā pūl′te pĕc
Chartres, *shärt′r*
Cha rỹ′dis, *ka*
Chăt ta nōō′ga
Chât′ham
Chaumont, *shō mōn′*
Chautauqua, *sha tą′kwa*
Chĕlms′fôrd
Chĕl′sēa
Chemung, *she mŭng′*
Cherbourg, *shĕr′bûrg*
Chĕs′a pēake
Che sūn′eōok
Cheviot, *chĕv′e ŭt*
Cheyenne, *chī ĕn′*
Chicago, *she ka′gō*
Chĭck a hŏm′ĭ nў
Chĭck a mą′ga
Chĭck′a sąw
Chihuahua, *chē wä′wä*
Chĭl′kat
Chĭl′e
Chĭ lĭ coth′e
Chilion, *shĭ′lyŏn*
Chiloe, *chē lō ā′*
Chimborazo, *chĭm bō rä′zō*
Chĭ′na
Chin′cha
Chin chĭl′lä
Chĭp′pe wā
Chiriqui, *chē rē kē′*
Choctawhatchee, *chŏc tą hăch′ē*
Cholula, *chō loo′lä*
Christiania, *krĭs te ä′ne ä*
Chris tian shāab′
Chud′lēigh
Chuquisaca, *choo ke sä′kä*
Cienfuegos, *sē ĕn fwā′gos*
Cĭn cin nä′tĭ
Circassia, *ser kăsh′ĭ a*
Cobija, *ko bē′hä*
Cō′blĕntz
Cō çhā băm′bā
Cō′çhin Chĭ′na
Cognac, *kon yăk′*
Co hōęs′
Cōl′chĕs ter
Cō lĭ′mä
Cologne, *or* Koln, *ko lōn′*
Cō lōm′bĭ ä
Cōl o rā′dō
Cō măn′chē
Comayagua, *kō mī ä′gwä*
Cō′mō
Cŏm′ō rĭn
Cŏm′o rō
Concord, *kŏnk′urd*
Cŏn ga rēe′
Cŏn′ngaught
Con nĕct′ĭ cŭt
Cŏn tre′räs
Cō pen hā′gen
Coquimbo, *kō kēm′bō*
Cōr′dō vä
Cō rē′a
Cōr fū′
Cōr′ĭnth
Cōr′pŭs Chrĭs′tĭ
Cōr rĭ ĕn′tēs
Cōr′sĭ ea
Cōs′ta Rĭ′eä
Cote d'Or, *kōt dor′*
Cō to păx′ĭ
Coxsackie, *kōōk są′ke*
Crā′eōw
Croatia, *krō ā′shă a*
Cronstadt, *krōn′stät*
Cuenca, *kwĕn′kä*
Cū mä nä′

Cū ra çōa′
Cuyahoga, *kī a hō′ga*
Cuz′eō, *kooz*

Dă hō′mĕy
Da kō′ta
Dalhousie, *dăl hoo′ze*
Dăl′las
Dalles, *dălz*
Dalmatia, *dăl mā′shĭ a*
Dănt′zĭc
Dăn′ūbe
Dăr da nĕlleg′
Dā′rĭ ĕn
Därt′mouth
Dec′can
Dĕl′hĭ, Hind.
Dĕl′hi, U. S.
Dĕm er ā′ra
Dĕr′by
Des Chutes, *dā shoot′*
De ser et′
Des Moines, *de moin′*
De troit′
Dha wąl a ghĭ′rĭ
Dĭ ĕppe′
Dijon, *dē zhōn′*
Dnieper, *nē′per*
Dniester, *nēs′ter*
Dōm ĭ nĭ′ca
Dŏn e gąl′
Dŏn′gō la
Dōr′ches ter
Dor dōgne′
Douro, *doo′rō*
Drō′ghe da
Drōut′hēim
Du būque′, *doo*
Dŭn dąlk′
Dŭn ĕd′ĭn
Dŭn′kirk
Du quesne, *kān*
Dŭr′ham

Eau Claire, *ō klâr′*
Ee uă dōr′
E dĭ′na
Ed′in burgh, *bŭr ro*
Ed′is to
E ĝĭ′na
Eg′re
Eider, *ī′der*
Elbe
El Do rā′dō
El′gin
El Pā′sō dĕl Nōr′tō
England, *ĭng′gland*
Ephesus, *ĕf′e sŭs*
E pĭ′rŭs
E′rin
Erz Gebirge, *ĕrts′ge bĕr ge*
Es pĭr′ĭ tō Sān′tō
Esquimau, *es′ke mō*
Esquimaux, *es′ke mōz*
Etienne, St., *ā tē ĕn′*
Eū fąu′lą
Eu phrā′tēg
Eū rē′ka
Eū′tąw
Ewing, *ū′ing*

Faaborg, *fō′borg*
Fā′rōe
Fāl′mouth
Fayal, *fī ąl′*
Får′ĭ bault, *bō*
Fēe′jēe, or FĪ′jĭ
Fer nan dĭ′nä
Fĕz zăn′
Fin is tĕrre′
Flō′rĕs
Foggia, *fŏd′jä*
Fönd′dū Lăe′
Fon taĭn oy′
Fŏr mĕn te′rā, *tā*
Fŏr mō′są
Frĕ′bŭrg
Frĭēg′land

Frĭ′o, *frē′o*
Frŏb′ ish er
Fron tĭg nae′
Fun chăl′, *foon shăl′*

Gă ę′tă
Găl a pā′gos
Ga lē′na
Ga lic′ĭ ă, *ĭ̆sh*
Găl′ĭ lēe
Gălle, Point de
Gal lĭ′nas
Găl lĭ po lĭs′
Găl′ves ton
Gąl′wāy
Găm′bĭ a
Găn′gēg
Gā ronne′
Găs eo nāds′
Gĕn e sēe′
Gĕn′o a
Geŷ′serg
Ghąuts
Ghĕnt
Gĭ brą′tar
Gila, *hē′lä*
Gil bō′a
Gil′e ad
Gironde, *zhē ronď*
Glās′gōw
Gloucester, *glŏs′ter*
Gŏn zā′lēs
Gō′thä
Gothard, *gō tär′*
Grä nä′dä
Greenwich, *grēn′ĭ̆j*, Eng. *grēn′wĭch*, U. S.
Guadalajara, *gwä dä lä hä′rä*
Guadalquiver, *gwä dăl ke vĕr′*
Guą da lūpe′
Guanajuato, *gwä nä hwā′tō*
Guar dä fuĭ′
Guą tē mā′la
Guayaquil, *gwī ä kēl′*
Guaymas, *gwī′mās*
Guay′rä, Lä, *gwī*
Guelph, *gwĕlf*
Guĕrn′sey
Guĭ ä′nä
Guĭl′ford
Guĭn′ēa
Guŷ an dōtte′

Hägue
Haĭ nän′
Hämp′shire
Ha vän′a
Hā′ver *h*ill, U. S.
Havre, *hä′ver*
Hav′re de Grāce
Há waĭ′ĭ
Hāy′tĭ
Hĕb′rĭ dēs
Hee′la
Hĕĭ′del berg
Hĕl′e na
Hĕl′ĭ gō länd
Hen lō′pĕn
Her ät′
Her eu lā′ne ŭm
Hĕre′fōrd, *fōrt*
Hĭ ă wā′tha
Hĭ dăl′gō
Him ă′la ya
Hĭn′dōo-Kōōsh
Hĭn doo stän′
Ho ăng Hō′
Hō bō′kĕn
Hō *h*en lĭnd′en
Hohenzollern, *hō en tsōl′lern*
Höl′steĭn
Höl′ŷ hĕad
Höl′ yōke
Hŏm′burg, *bōōrg*
Hŏn dū′ras

Hō nō lū′lū
Hoū sa tŏn′ĭc
Hoŭs′ton
Hu e′, *hoo ā′*
Hŭm′bōldt
Hū′ron
Hŷ der a bād′

I′ber ville
I′da hō
Ig nā′cĭ ō
I llā mā′ni, *eel yā*
Il lĭ nois′, *noi*
Il lŷr′ĭ a
In′dĭēs
In ter lāeh′en
I ō′nĭ a
I′o wă
Ips′wĭch
Ir kōōtsk′
Ir o quois′, *kwoi′*
Ir ra wăd′dŷ
Ir′tŷsh
Isar, *ē′zar*
Is′chĭ ă
Is mā ĭ′lĭ a
Is pa hän′
I tăl′ian, *yan*
Itasca, *ĭ tăs′ka*
I u′ka
I vĭ′cā, *e vĭ′sä*

Jalapa, *hä lä′pä*
Ja nēi′rō, Rĭ′ō
Jan Mayen, *- yän mī′en*
Japura, *hä poo′ra*
Jā′va
Joaquin, Sān, *hō ä kēn′*
Jorullo, *hō rool′yō*
Jose, San, *hō sā′*
Juan, San, *hoo än′*
Juan Fernandez, *hoo än′ fĕr nän′dĕth*
Jungfrau, *yōōng′frow*
Jū nĭ āt′a
Jū′rä
Jŭt′land

Kăl a ma zōō′
Käm chat′ka
Ka ną′wha
Kankakee, *kang ka kē′*
Kăs kās′kĭ a
Ka tăh′din
Keär′ney
Kehl, *kăl*
Kel ät′
Kennebec, *kĕn e bĕk′*
Kē′o kŭk
Khär tōōm′
Khĭ′vä
Khō kăn′
Khŷ′ber Pass
Kick a pōō′
Kĭēl
Kĭ ĕv′
Kil kĕn′nў
Kil lär′nĕy
Kĭ u′shĭ u
Klä′math
Ko′nĭgs bĕrg
Koo′te nāi
Kotzebue, *kot′se bū*
Kŏr do fän′
Kuen Lun, *kwĕn loon′*
Ku lu Lun
Kōō′rĭl
Kŭr ra chē′

Lăb ra dōr′
Lăe′ea dĭveş
Lă chĭne′
Lăck a wąn′na
Lăd′ō ga
La drōneş′
Läf ay ette′

La Fourche, *lă foorsh*
Lago Maggiore, *lä′gō mäd jō′rā*
Lă gu′nä, *goo*
Lā hōre′
Länc′as ter
Lăn′gue doc
Lă Plā′tä
La Paz, *lä păth*
La Pōrte′
La rę′dō
La Sălle′
Lassa, *hläs′sä*
Las Vegas
Lăn′en burg, *bōōrg*
Lausanne, *lō zănn′*
Lau′ter brun nen
Lax′en burg
Lĕg′hŏrn
Leicester, *lĕs′ter*
Leigh, *lē*
Leĭp′sic
Lēith
Lē′na
Lē′ŏn
Le Puy, *lŭ pwē*
Leŷ′den
Lĭ bē′rĭ a
Lieh′ten fēlş
Lĭēge
Lille, or Lisle, *lĭl*
Lĭ′ma, U. S. *lē′mä*, Peru.
Limoges, *lē mōzh′*
Lĭp′a rĭ
Lĭg′bon
Liu Kiu
Llanos, *lyä′nos*
Lŏch Lō′mond
Lŏf fō′den
Loire, *lwär*
Lŏm′bar dў
Los Angeles, *ăng′ĕl ĕs*
Lŏugh Neăgh
Lou ĭ sĭ ä′na
Lou′is ville
Lourdes, *loord*
Lŏw′ell
Lu′bĕck
Lucayos, *loo kī′oce*
Lu cerne′
Lŭck′now
Lux′ĕm bûrg
Lū zōn′

Mă cā′o
Ma ēās′sar
Măç e dō′nĭ a
Mackinac, *mak′ĭ ną*
Mă eon′, Fr. *mā′kun*, U. S.
Ma dēi′ra
Ma drās′
Mā′drĕ de DĬ′ōs
Mād rĭd′, Sp. *mād′rĭd*, U. S.
Mäel′strom
Mäg′dä lä
Mäg′da lĕn
Mäg′de bûrg
Ma gĕl′lan
Mä gĕn′tä
Magyar, *mŏd′jŏr*
Ma jōr′ea
Mäl a bär′
Ma lăe′ea
Mäl′a ga
Ma lāy′
Ma lāy′si a, *shĭ a*
Mäl′dĭve
Malheur, *mal oor′*
Măn′ches ter
Măn choō′rĭ a
Măn′dä lāy
Ma nĭl′a
Măn ĭ tō bä′
Măn ĭ tou′lĭn
Măn ĭ to wŏe′
Măn′tū a

Manzanillo, *măn thä nēl′yō*
Mă rā eaŷ′bō
Marajo, *mä rä zhō′*
Ma rĕn′go
Mär ga rĭ′ta
Mä rĭ et′ta
Mär′mo ra
Marquesas, *mär kā′säs*
Mär quette′, *kĕt*
Mär sēilęş′
Mär tĭ′nez
Mär tĭ nĭque′
Mät a gōr′da
Mät a mō′ras
Ma tăn′zas
Mä tä păn′
Mąueh Chŭnk′
Mauna Loa, *mow′nä lō′ä*
Mauritius, *ma rĭsh′ĭ ŭs*
Mayence, *mĭntz*
Mä zät lăn′
Mĕe′ea
Me dĭ′na
Me hĕr′rin
Mĕigs
Mĕl bôûrne
Mĕm′phĭs
Mĕn′ăi
Mĕn dō çĭ′nō
Mendoza, *mĕn dō′thä*
Me nŏm′ĭ nee, Mich.
Me nŏm′o nēe, Wis.
Mĕn tō′ng.
Mer çed′, *mer sād′*
Mĕr′ĭ den
Mer′thŷr Tўd′vĭl
Mĕr′rĭ mae
Mer′sĕy
Mĭl sĭ′nä
Meŭse
Mĭ ăm′ĭ
Mĭch′ĭ gan
Mĭ′lăn, U. S.
Mĭl′an, Italy.
Mille Lăes
Mĭl wąu′kee
Mĭ nä tĭt lăn′
Mĭn′cio, *chō*
Min dă nä′o
Min ne ăp′ō lĭs
Min ne hă′hä
Mĭ nŭe lon′
Mir a mĭ çhĭ′
Miss ĭss′quoi
Mō bīle′
Mō′eha
Mōd′ę nä
Mōg a dōre′
Mō′hąwk
Mōl′dau, *dow*
Mōl dă′vĭ a
Mō lĭne′
Mō lĭ′nō dĕl Rey
Mōn′ä eō
Mo năd′noek
Mō nŏn ga hē′lą
Mōn tā′na
Mōn taŭk′
Mont Blanc, *mon blŏ̄ŋ′*
Mōnt eăm′
Mont Cenis, *mon se ne′*
Mōn tē nę′gro
Mōn te rey′, *rā*
Mōn tē vĭd′ĕ ō
Mŏnt mō rĕn′cў
Mon tĭ cĕl′lō
Mŏnt pē′lĭ er
Mŏnt re ąl′
Mōs′eōw
Mō ęĕlle′
Moultrie, *moo′trĭ*
Mō zam bĭque′
Mū′nieh
Mŭs eăt′
Mŭs ea tĭne′

Mŭs eō′gēe
Mŭs kā′gon

Nă ga să′kĭ
Năn kĭn′
Năntes
Năn tŭck′et
Nā′pä
Nā′pleş
Năsh′ŭ a
Năs′sąu
Nä tāl′
Nătch′ez
Natchitoches, *năk e tŭsh′*
Nā′tĭck
Nau′ga tuck
Nau shŏn′
Nä′vā jō, *hō*
Nä vā rĭ′nō
Nä vär′rä
Nav a sō′ta
Neu çhā tĕl′
Neŭse
Ne′vä
Ne vā′dä
New Braun′fēlş, *brown*
New′found land
New Or′le ans
Nez Perces, *na pĕr sa′*
N′gä′mĭ
Nĭ ăg′a ra
Nĭ eă rā′guă
Nĭçe
Nic o bär′
Nĭ ę′mes
Nĭ′ger
Nĭmes
Nĭ ō brā′ra
Nĭpp ŏn′
Nŏr′folk
Nŏr′wich, U. S. *nŏr′ĭ̆j*, Eng.
Nōt′tĭng ham
Nō′va Sco′tĭ a, *shĭ a*
Nō′va Zĕm′bla
Nŏv′gō rŏd
Nueces, *nwā′ses*
Nў ās′să

Oahu, *ō ä′hoo*
Oajaca, or Oaxaca, *wä hä′kä*
O bęid′
O′bĭ
Oceania, *ō she ă′nĭ a*
Oe mŭl′gēe
O eō′nee
O′era eōke
O′der
O dēs′sa
O′gēe′chēe
O kăn′a gŏn
O ke fĭ nō′kee
O khōtsk′
Ol′mutz
O lўm′pĭ a
O′ma ha
On on dą′ga
On tō năg′on
Op e lĭ′ka
Op e lou′sas, *loo′*
O pōr′tō
O rān′
O rĭ nō′eō
Orizaba, *ō re thä′bä*
O′sāge
Osh′kŏsh
Ost ĕnd′
Os′tĭ ä
Os wē′gō
Ot sē′gō
Ot′ta wa
Ott um′wa
Ouachita, *wŏsh′ĭ tä*
Ou ray′
Ouse, *ooz*
O wē′gō
O wў hēe

O zärk′
O zau′kee

Pä che′eō
Pä dăng′
Pād′ū a
Pa du′eah
Paiş′leÿ
Pa lăt′ka
Pa lēr′mo
Päl′es tīne
Pä′lō Al′tō
Păn a mä′
Pa ō′lī
Papua, *păp′oo a*
Pä rä′
Pä rä gua*ÿ*′, *gwī′*
Pä rä Ăl′bä
Păr a măr′ I bō
Pä rä nä′
Pä rī′mä
Pä′rōs
Păss a ma quŏd′dy
Pat chō*gue*′
Payta, *pī′tä*
Pē chē lē′
Pe′eōs, *pā′kōs*
Pē dē′
Pei-Hō′, *pā hō′*
Pē′kin
Pelew, *pe lū′*
Pĕm′bī na
Pe năng′
Pĕn zance′, *zănz′*
Pē ō′rī a
Pē′pin
Pĕr năm bu′eo, *boo*
Pĕt chō′rä
Philippine, *fĭl′ĭp ĭn*
Phœnix, *fē′nĭks*
Pī chĭn′ chä
Pictou, *pĭk too′*
Piēd′mont
Pierre, St., *săn pe ār′*
Pīl eō ma*ÿ*′ō
Pī näl′
Pī′şä
Pĭş′gäh
Plä çer v*ille*
Plä teau′, *tō*
Pōl ÿ nē′sĭ a, *shĭ a*
Pompeii, *pŏm pā′yē*
Pŏn′dĭ chĕr rÿ
Pŏnt char trān′
Pŏn′tĭ ăe
Pō pa*ÿ* ăn′
Pe pō′eăt e petl
Por′tĭ ce, *che*
Pōr′tō Rī′eō
Port Said, *sä ēd′*
Pōrts′mouth
Po tō′sĭ, U. S.
Pō tō sī′, S. A.
Pow ha tăn′
Pozzuoli, *pŏt soo ō′lē*

Prāg*ue*
Prăi′rie dū Chĭēn
Puerto Principe
pwĕr′tō prĭn′se pā
Pū′get
Pū lăs′kĭ
Pūn jāb′
Pu ŷ de Dōme′
Pŷr′e neeş

Quebec, *kwe bĕk′*
Que re′tă rō
Quin e bąng′
Qui′tō

Ra çīne′
Rąh′wāŷ
Rą′leigh
Răn goon′
Răp ĭd ăn′
Răp *pa hăn′noek*
Răr′ĭt an
Răt′ĭş bōn
Ra vĕn′na
Rēad′ing
Re cī′fe
Reggio, *rad′jō*
Rei′ehen bāeh
Rei′kĭ a vĭk
Rĕnnes
Rĕns′sĕ laer
Re să′eă de la Păl′mă
Rēs tĭ gouçhe′
Rheā
Rhīne
Rhōne
Ri ăl′to
Rĭ çhe lieu′, *loo*
Rideau, *re dō′*
Rĭē′gen-Ge bĭrg′e
Rĭ′ga
Rĭ′gĭ
Rĭ mäe′
Rĭ′ō Chĭ′eo
Rĭ′o Grăn′de
Rĭ′o Ja nēi′rō
Rĭ′o Ne′grō, *nā′grō*
Rĭp′on
Rĭ′vo lĭ
Rō a nōke′
Ro çhēlle′
Rōch′es ter
Rōs eŏm′mon
Rouen, *roo ŏn′*
Rou mē′lĭ a
Rō ve re′dō
Rŷş′wiek

Saar′brueĸ
Sa bīne′
Sąe
Są′eō
Săe ra mĕn′to
Să gä̈ lĭn′
Săg′ĭ nąw
Saguache, *sa wăch′*
Săg ue năy′
Să hā′ra
Saint He lē′na
Să lā′dō
Săl a măn′eă
Sa lĭ′nas
Sąlŝ′bûr ў
Să lō nĭ′eă
Salzburg, *sălts′boorg*
Săm ar eănd′
Săn An tō′nĭ ō
St. An′tho nў
Săn Bue nā vĕn tu′rā, *bwā*
Săn Dĭ e′go, *ā′go*
Săn dŭs′kў
Săn Fe lĭ′pe, *fā*
Săn Fĕr năn′dō
Săn Gā brĭ ĕl′
Săn′ga mōn
Săn Joaquin, *hō ā kēn′*
Săn Jose, *hō sā′*
Săn Juan, *hoo ăn′*
Săn Lō rĕn′zo, *thō*
Săn Lū ĭs′ O bĭs′pō
Săn Mā te′ō, *tā′o*
Săn MI guĕl′
Săn Rā fā ĕl′
San Săl vă dōr′
Săn′ta Fe′ *fā′*
Săn′tă Mā rī′ă
Săn tē′
Săn tī ă′gō
Saône
Să rā gŏs′să
Săr′a năe
Săr dĭn′ĭ a
Săs kătch′e wąn
Sąu ga tue′k
Sąu′ger tĭes
Sault St. Mā′rie, *soo*
Să văn′naĥ
Sa voy′
Săxe Cō′bûrg
Saxony, *săk′so ne*
Seą′fĕll
Seăn dĭ nā′vĭ a
Seăr′borough
Scheldt, *skĕlt*
Seĥe nēe′ta dў
Sehiē dăm′
Schlĕs′wig
Seĥō hăr′le
Sehuŷ′ler
Schwe rĭn′
Scil′lў
Scĭ′ō
Scĭ ō′to
Scit′tĭ ăte
Seōt′land
Seū′tă rĭ
Sē ăt′tle
Sedan, *sŭ dŏn′*
Sętus
Sĕn e gal′
Sĕv as tō′pōl
Sevres, *sāvr*
Seychelle, *sa shĕl′*
Shăng′-Haĭ
Shawangunk, *shŏn′gŭm*
She boy′gan
Shĕn ăn dō′ah
Shĭ′răz
Sho shō′neş
Sĭ ăm′
Sĭ ĕr′ra Lē ō′ne
Sĭ ĕr′ra Mā′dre
Sĭ ĕr′ra Nę vā′dă
Sĭ mō′gă
Sĭm′plŏn
Sĭn′ga pōre
Sĭn ō′pē
Sioux, *soo*
Skăg′ger Răeĸ
Skăn ĕ ăte′lĕs
Slĭ′gō
Sĭm′plŏn
Sĭn′ga pōre
Sĭn ō′pē
Sioux, *soo*
Skăg′ger Răeĸ
Skăn ĕ ăte′lĕs
Slĭ′gō
Sō eŏr′rō
Sō eō′trā
Sō rĕl′
Sōr rén′tō
Spą
Spezzia, *spāt′sē ă*
Spĭtz berg′en
Spree, *sprā*
Stă nō vŏi′
St. Ber′nard
St. Louis, *loo′is*
Stĕt tĭn′
Stōeĸ′hōlm
Strās′bûrg
Strŏm′bo lĭ
Stūtt′gärt
Sū ĕz′
Sŭf′folk
Su mā′trā, *soo*
Sŭm bą′wa
Sūn′da
Sū rĭ năm′
Sŭs que hăn′na
Sū wą′nĕe
Swansea, *swŏn′se*
Swā′bĭ a
Sŷr′a eūse

Tā brēz′
Tā eō′mā
Tā hĭ′tĭ
Tăl *la* hăs′see
Tăl *la* hătch′ee
Tăl *la* pōō′sa
Tamaulipas, *tä mow lē′pās*
Tăm pĭ′eō
Tăn ĝĭēr′
Tā′os
Tā pā′jos, *zhōs*
Tā rĭ′fā
Tāun′ton
Te hā′ma
Teheran, *te hrān′*
Tē *h*uān te pĕe′
Tĕn er lffe′
Tĕrre Bŏnne′
Tĕr′re Haute, *hōt*
Te tŏn′
Tezcuco, *tĕs koo′ko*
Thāmes. U. S., *tēmz*, Eng.
Thĕbes
*Thei*ss
Ther′mŏp′ў lae
Thĕss′a lў
Thĭb′ĕt
Ticino, *te chē′nō*
Tī en′-Tsĭn
Tĭf lĭs′
Tĭ′grĭs
Tĭm bŭe′tōō
Tit ĭ eă′eă
Tiv′o lĭ
To bŏlsk′
Tō′kĭ ō
To lē′dō
Tŏm bĭg′bee
Tŏn′quĭn
Tō pē′ka
To rŏn′tō
Tōr′res
Tōr tū′gas, *too′*
Toū′lŏn
Toū louse′
Tours, *toor*
Trāns văal′
Trĕb′ĭ zŏnd
Tre mont′
Trēves
Trĭ ĕste′
Trip′o lĭ
Tu′bĭng en
Tucson, *tū sŏn′*
Tū lā′rē
Tū′rĭn
Tŷr′ol
Tŷ rone′

Ucavale, *oo kī ā′la*
Ujiji, *oo jē′jē*
Ulm, *oolm*
Ul′ster
Unterwalden, *oon ter wal′den*
Up′sal
Ural, *yoo′răl*
Ur băn′a
U rū guaÿ, *gwī′*
U′tăh
U′trĕeht

Valencia, *va lĕn′shĭ a*
Valenciennes, *va lŏn se ĕnn′*
Valladolid, *văl yā dō lēd′*
Vallejo, *văl yā′hō*
Văl pā raī′sō
Văn eou′vər
Venetia, *vē nē′she ă*
Vĕn e zuē′la
Ve′rā Cruz, *krooth*
Verd
Vĕr gĕnneş′
Ver sāilles′
Vicenza, *vē chĕn′zā*
Vĭ ĕn′na
Villa Real, *vēl′yā rā āl′*
Vĭn cĕnneş′
Vĭst′ū la
Vosges, *vōzh*

Wą′băsh
Wą chū′sett
Wăl lă′ehĭ a
Wąl′thăm
Wąr′wiek, U. S. *wŏr′ĭk*, Eng.
Wą ter ĕe′
Wą ter loo′
Wąu kē′gan
We′ger, *wā′zer*
Wĕst In′dĭes
Wĕst phā′lĭ a
Wĭch′ĭ tą
Wieliczka, *wē lĭch′ka*
Wĭes bā′den
Wilkes′bär rē
Wĭl lă′mĕtte
Wĭn ne bą′gō
Wĭn′nĭ pĕg
Winnipiseogee, *wĭn e pe są′ke*
Wĭ nō′na
Woolwich, *wool′ĭj*
Worcester, *woos′ter*
Wrăn′gel
Wў ō′ming

Xenia, *zē′nĭ a*
Xingu, *shĕn goo′*

Yā kootsk′
Yăng-tse-KI ăng′
Yănk′ton
Yĕm′en
Yĕn ĭ kā′le
Yo sĕm′ĭ tē
Youghiogheny, *yŏ ho gā′nĭ*
Ypsilanti, *ĭp sĭ lăn′tĭ*
Y rē′ka, *wī rē′ka*
Yū′mā
Yū′kŏn

Zā ea te′eas, *tĭl′kas*
Zām be′ze, *bā′ze*
Zēa′land
Zurich, *tsu′rĭk*
Zuyder Zee, *zoi′der za*

GOVERNMENTS, ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

REPUBLICS.

1. United States.
2. France.
3. Brazil.
4. Mexico.
5. Colombia.
6. Argentine Rep.
7. Switzerland.
8. Peru.
9. Chili.
10. Bolivia.
11. Venezuela.
12. Guatemala.
13. Liberia.
14. Ecuador.
15. Hayti.
16. South African R.
17. Salvador.
18. Uruguay.
19. Paraguay.
20. Honduras.
21. Santo Domingo.
22. Nicaragua.
23. Costa Rica.
24. Orange Free State.
25. San Marino.
26. Andorra.

EMPIRES.

1. Chinese.
2. British.
3. Russian.
4. German.
5. Austria.
6. Japan.
7. Turkish.
8. Persia.
9. Morocco.
10. Zanzibar.

KINGDOMS.

1. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.
2. Italy.
3. Prussia.
4. Spain.
5. Corea.
6. Siam.
7. Belgium.
8. Bavaria.
9. Roumania.
10. Sweden.
11. Netherlands.
12. Portugal.
13. Madagascar.
14. Ashantee.
15. Saxony.
16. Denmark.
17. Greece.
18. Wurtemberg.
19. Servia.
20. Norway.
21. Dahomey.
22. Hawaii.

COLONIES, ETC.

1. British India.
2. Congo Free State. *Br., Ger., Dutch, and Portuguese.*
3. Java, *Dutch.*
4. French Tonquin.
5. Egypt, *Brit. and Turk.*
6. Anam, *French.*
7. Canada, *British.*
8. Algeria, *French.*
9. Australia, *British.*
10. Ceylon, *British.*
11. Cochin China, *Fr.*
12. Cuba, *Spanish.*
13. Tunis, *French.*
14. Sumatra, *Dutch.*
15. Cape Colony, *Br.*
16. Cambodia, *Fr.*
17. Borneo, S. and E., *Dutch.*
18. Porto Rico, *Span.*
19. New Zealand, *Br.*
20. Str. Settlements, *British.*
21. Papua, *Dut., Br. and Ger.*
22. Natal, *British.*
23. Celebes, *Dutch.*
24. Guiana, *Br., Dut., and French.*
25. Senegambia, *Fr.*
26. Newfoundl'd, *Br.*
27. Borneo, N., *Br.*
28. Hong Kong, *Br.*
29. Tasmania, *Br.*
30. Iceland, *Danish.*
31. Sier. Leone, *Br.*
32. Balize, *British.*
33. Greenland, *Dan.*

GEOGRAPHY

OF THE

PACIFIC COAST REGION.



Hydraulic Mining in the Pacific Coast Region.

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112 Longitude West from 108 Greenwich.
124
120
116
48
44
40
36
32
DOMINION OF CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
COLORADO
Pacific Ocean
Mexico
Gulf of California
Lower California
Juan de Fuca Str.
C. Flattery
Port Townsend
Puget Sd.
Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
Spokane
Wallace
Moscow
Lewiston
Clearwater R.
Snake R.
Palouse R.
Milk R.
Missouri R.
Ft. Benton
Great Falls
Lewis & Clark
Missoula
HELENA
Anaconda
BUTTE
Gallatin
Pt. Adams
Astoria
Montecello
Mt. St. Helens
Vancouver
PORTLAND
Walla Walla
Columbia R.
The Dalles
Mt. Hood
Willamette R.
SALEM
Oregon City
C. Foulweather
Albany
Eugene
Coast Range
Umpqua R.
Roseburg
C. Blanco
Harney L.
Malheur L.
Owyhee R.
Boise R.
Weiser
BOISE
Bannock
Salmon R.
Hailey
Pocatello
Virginia City
Yellowstone Park
Fremont's Peak
Big Horn R.
Medicine Lodge Creek
Beaver Head R.
Madison R.
Gallatin R.
Jefferson R.
Three Forks
Bitter Root R.
Flathead L.
Kootenay L.
Kootenay R.
Columbia R.
Rogue R.
Upper Klamath L.
Lower Klamath L.
Lava Beds
Mt. Shasta
C. Mendocino
Mud L.
Pyramid L.
Humboldt R.
Humboldt Mts.
Unionville
Reno
Virginia City
Carson R.
Carson L.
Austin
Eureka
Great Basin
Marysville
Grass Valley
Gold R.
Sacramento R.
Sacramento
Vallejo
Benicia
S. Francisco Bay
San Francisco
Stockton
Oakland
San Joaquin R.
San Jose
Monterey B.
Coast Range
Yosemite Valley
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Brewer
Mt. Kaweah
Mt. Whitney
Owen's L.
Sink of the Mohave R.
Tulare L.
Mohave Desert
Pt. Conception
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara Islands
San Diego B.
San Diego
Colorado R.
Lower California
Scale of Miles
50 100 200
XII 96
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
Park City
Provo
Pleasant Grove
Utah L.
Spanish Fork
Nephi City
Mt. Pleasant
Sevier L.
Fillmore
Preuss L.
Parowan
Ephraim
Manti
Green R.
Great Sterile Valley
Cochatope Pass
Logan
Box Elder
Ogden
Ft. Bridger
Mt. Pisgah
Paris
Montpelier
South Pass
Bear R.
Bear L.
Ft. Defiance
Bill Williams Mt.
Lit. Colorado R.
Mohave
Prescott
Flagstaff
Zuni
Sierra Madre
Socorro
La Paz
Gold Mines
PHOENIX
Salt R.
Globe
Florence
Gila R.
Yuma
R. Santa Cruz
R. San Pedro
TUCSON
Tombstone
Bisbee
Nogales
43 Longitude West from Washington. 39
35
31

GENERAL AND LOCAL QUESTIONS.

What is the planet called on which we live? **The Earth.** On what Continent do we live? **The Western.** In what country? In what State? In what county? In what city, town, or village?

Mention the name of one or more rivers which you have seen. Lakes. Hills. Mountains. Bays. Islands.

Which is the highest mountain you have seen? What is its height? In what direction is it from you? Point in that direction.

Which is the largest city, town, or village you have seen? Point towards it. How did you go there? What most attracted your attention there? Name some of the largest buildings you ever saw? What can you say about them? Of what materials were they built? How is a railroad built? A bridge? What is a tunnel? A mill? What do you know about mills? About wheat? About corn? About flour? About farming? About mining? About cloth? About leather?

How is this country governed? **By men elected by the people.** What kind of a government is it therefore? **A Republic.** Mention some other republics. **France, Switzerland, Mexico, and most of the Countries in South America.**

What kind of government is that of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and most other countries in Europe and Asia? **Monarchy.**

How does a Monarchy differ from a Republic? **The monarch or ruler holds his or her office for life, and is succeeded by a son, daughter, or some other relative.**

What is that city called in which a monarch resides, or in which the laws of a Country or State are made? **The capital.**

What is the metropolis or chief city? **The city which contains the largest number of inhabitants.** What is the capital of your State (or your Territory)? Who is the highest officer in a State or a Territory? **The Governor.** By whom is the governor of a State selected? **By the people.** The governor of a Territory. **By the President and Senate of the United States.**

Stand up and point to the East,—to the West,—to the North,—to the South.

Toward which of these points does your school-house face?

In what direction does the nearest road or street extend? In what direction is your house from the school? The school from your house?

Place your slate upon the table and draw two parallel lines to represent the road or street near your school; next draw a figure representing your school grounds, giving each line its proper direction, and then show where the school-building stands.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What divisions of the United States lie wholly between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains? Which border on the Pacific? On Canada? On Mexico?

What parallel of latitude forms the northern boundary of Washington? **The forty-ninth** (49° N. Lat.)

Between which does the Columbia River flow? **The** Colorado? The Lewis or Snake?

What mountains in California? In Oregon? In Washington? In Nevada?

What lakes in Utah? In California? In Nevada? In Oregon? Which is the largest lake in the Pacific Coast Region? Which is the largest lake in California?

Name the two principal rivers in California. In Arizona. One in Nevada. One in Oregon. Three in Washington. Three in Idaho.

What States lie on both sides of the Rocky Mountains and are drained partly into the Pacific and partly into the Atlantic Ocean?

What large rivers drain the Eastern or Atlantic Slope of Colorado? Of Wyoming? Of Montana? What large river rises in Colorado and flows through New Mexico? What large river with its branches drains the Western or Pacific Slope of Colorado? Of Wyoming? Of Montana? Of New Mexico?

In what directions and on what waters would you sail from San Francisco to Portland? Portland to Seattle? Seattle to Olympia? San Francisco to Tacoma?

Tell where, giving States and Territory, are the following objects and places:

Mountains.—Sierra Nevada, Cascade Range, Coast Range, Mt. Whitney, Mt. Shasta, Mt. Lyell, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Humboldt, Blue.

Rivers.—*Tell where they rise, in what directions they flow, and into what waters they flow.*—Columbia, Colorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Lewis or Snake, Gila, Humboldt, Clark Fork, Salmon, Williamette, Rogue.

Lakes.—Great Salt, Tulare, Pyramid, Walker, Klamath, Utah, Owens, Mud.

Capes.—Mendocino, Conception, Flattery, Blanco, Adams.

Cities and Towns.—*In California.*—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San José, Stockton, Grass Valley, Marysville, San Diego.

In Oregon.—Portland, Salem, Astoria, The Dalles, Albany, Corvallis, Oregon City.

In Washington.—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Walla Walla, Olympia and New Whatcom.

In Nevada.—Virginia City, Carson City, Eureka.

In Utah, Idaho, and Arizona.—Salt Lake City, Boise, Lewiston, Tucson, Prescott, Yuma, Phœnix.

1. **The Pacific Coast Region** includes all the territory of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains. This region comprises nearly one-third of the area of the United States.

2. It is naturally divided into two parts, very unequal in size and very unlike in character.

3. **The larger portion**, which lies between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains on the west, is called the **Pacific Plateau or Highland**; it is very high, mountainous, dry, and generally barren.

4. In no considerable portion of the Pacific Plateau, except on the high mountains and in the fertile sections of the upper country in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, is there ever rain sufficient to cause crops to grow, and in most of this section there is no natural vegetation except the sage-brush, cactus, and other such plants as will live with very little moisture.

5. **In a few localities**, however, especially in portions of Utah and Idaho, sufficient rain falls to support coarse grasses for pasture, and to *assist* in producing wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other food plants. Many of the mountain ridges, also, are well covered with timber, which grows there because much more rain falls on the mountains than in the valleys.

6. **During the winter** great quantities of snow fall on the mountains; this melts during the summer and forms mountain lakes and streams, the waters of which find their way down the mountain sides into the valleys.

7. **Many of these streams in the northern** part of the plateau or highland come together and form the great river **Columbia**, the largest river of the Pacific Coast Region.

8. **In the southern part** a number of small streams unite to form the river **Colorado**.

9. **In the central part** other streams, rising in the mountains, wind about among the ridges till they emerge into flat, sandy, desert plains, which absorb all their water, and the rivers disappear.

10. **Some of the largest of these rivers** carry so much water that when they reach the plains they spread out and fill the basins into which they flow, but which have no outlet to the ocean. These basins then become lakes, and the water in them is always salt.

11. Although the rivers constantly discharge their waters into them, these lakes never become any deeper, their water evaporates into the dry air, just as the water in a pan will evaporate if set in the sun on a hot summer day.

12. **Great Salt Lake**, in Utah, is the largest in the Pacific Coast Region.

13. **Many of the mountain ridges** of the Pacific Highland are rich in mines of gold and silver.

14. Some of the richest of these mines—as the Comstock Silver Mines in Nevada—are situated in the most dry and barren places.

15. Many thousands of men are engaged in working these mines. Much of the food which they and their families eat, and most of the things they wear or use, have to be brought to them from distant places.

16. As the dry sections of Pacific Highland will not naturally produce any food-plants, nearly everything which the inhabitants need would have to be brought to them from the Mississippi Valley or from the Pacific Slope, if it were not for irrigation.

17. **Irrigation** is the artificial watering of land, so as to make it produce crops.

18. The watering of flowers and plants in the garden or in the house, with a common watering-pot, is irrigation on a very small scale. If we had a large field of grain or of potatoes, it would not be possible to give it sufficient water in that way, because it would take so much time.

19. **In these dry regions** men make ditches to conduct the water from lakes and streams in the mountains into the valleys, or wherever there is rich, level land.

20. **These ditches** are so made that the water, on its way from the mountains, is always kept higher than the land which is to be cultivated; and at each man's farm an opening is made in the ditch, and whenever he thinks his crops need water all he has to do is to open the gate and in an instant the water gushes out and runs down through little trenches all over his land, just where he pleases. When he thinks his crop has had water enough, he closes the gate.

21. In this way, wherever there is good land, excellent crops can be raised, sometimes two or three in one year. Although these ditches and trenches cost a great deal of money, land can be made to produce so much more in this way that farming may sometimes be even more profitable than where men depend upon a natural rainfall.

22. By far the greater part of the Highland is too mountainous, or too barren, or too destitute of water, to produce any food-plants.

23. When we come to study each State, we shall see just where all the fertile, irrigated valleys lie.

24. **The smaller portion** of the Pacific Coast Region, which lies west of the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Mountains, is called the **Pacific Slope.**

25. Here, although there are many mountain ridges and some barren places, there are also large areas of rich valley land, with an abundant rainfall. Almost all of this land furnishes excellent pasturage.

26. **The Rocky Mountains** form an absolute barrier to travel, except at a few points called **Passes.**

27. By this it is not meant that it is impossible for men to climb over them, although even this may be true for a good portion of their extent, but that it would be so extremely difficult and expensive to make roads over them that it has never been done, and is never likely to be done.

28. **No rivers** in the United States break through the Rocky Mountains anywhere.

29. **The most important pass** is that through which the Union Pacific Railroad is built, connecting the Pacific Coast with the Atlantic.

30. **On the shore** of the Pacific Ocean the mountains come down so uniformly and so close to the sea, that there are but few places where the water can break into the land sufficiently to form basins in which ships can anchor safely in stormy weather.

31. **The only good harbors** for large ships are in Puget Sound, the mouth of the Columbia, the Bay of San Francisco, and the Bay of San Diego.

32. **SURFACE AND DRAINAGE.**— The Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains are so high that their tops are covered with snow nearly all the year, and there are many peaks in both ranges which reach far above the line of perpetual snow.

33. Noted peaks are Mt. Whitney, nearly 15,000 feet, and Mt. Shasta, over 14,000 feet, both in California; Mt. Hood, in Oregon; and Pike's Peak, in Colorado.

34. **Between the Rocky Mountains** and the Sierra Nevada are many smaller ranges, usually running north and south. But few of these small ranges, in the central and southern portion of the Highland, reach high enough to cause much rain to fall upon them.

35. The Wasatch and Uinta mountain ranges are much higher than the other interior ranges, and upon them falls the great body of snow and rain which supplies the water to irrigate and fertilize the valleys of northern and central Utah.

36. **North of the Great Salt Lake** rises the **Snake River,** which flows into the **Columbia.**

37. **East of the Wasatch Mountains** and south of the Uinta Mountains, various rivers combine to form the **Colorado.**

38. **The Coast Range,** although not nearly so high as the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, being much nearer the sea, receives more rain in winter. The mountains of this range in the northern part of California are densely covered with forests.

39. In some places these mountains reach down to the ocean, while in other places there is a narrow strip of flat and often very fertile land between them and the sea.

40. **Between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada** lies the great valley of California, in which the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin collect the waters which flow down from both ranges, and then uniting, carry them into the Bay of San Francisco. Further north are the large, low, fertile valley of the Willamette and the smaller valley of Puget Sound.

41. **CLIMATE.—The climate** of the Pacific Coast Region varies in different places. The region may be divided into three districts: 1st, The **Coast District,** which includes the Coast Range of mountains and the strip of land west of them; 2d, The **Valley District,** between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada; 3d, The **Highlands.**

42. **The Coast District** has more rain than either of the others, because it is nearest the sea. This district is also nearly as warm in winter as in summer, because in winter the winds generally blow from the southwest, while in summer they generally blow from the northwest.

43. **The Valley District,** in much of its southern part, requires irrigation to produce food-plants. The northern portion has more rain than the southern. Snow seldom falls on the coast, or in the valleys south of Oregon.

44. No irrigation is ever necessary north of San Francisco Bay, except for garden vegetables.

45. The Valley District is much hotter in the summer than the Coast District, and is much hotter in the southern part than in the northern.

46. **The sheltered valleys** of California, Oregon, and Washington are covered with spring flowers before the ice and snow of Central and Atlantic States in the same latitudes have even begun to disappear.

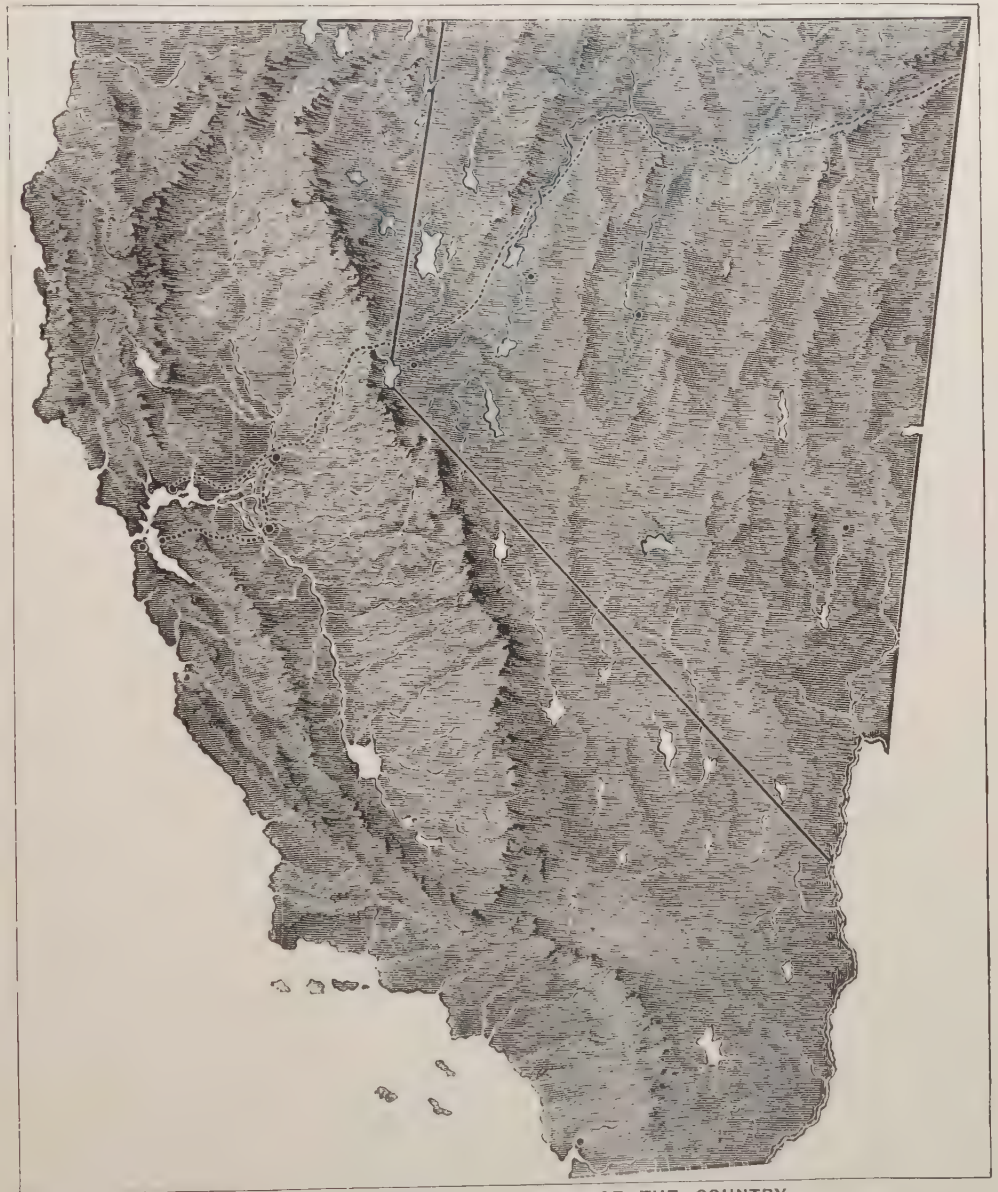
47. **The Highland District** has much less rain than either the coast or the valleys, but snow and some rain fall on and near the higher mountains in winter.

48. Throughout the whole Pacific Coast Region there is little rain or snow except in winter; but on the coast and in the north, the rains come earlier and last longer than in the valleys or at the south.

49. **MINERALS.**—Gold, silver, quicksilver, coal, and iron are found in the various mountain ranges.

50. **PLANTS AND ANIMALS.**—Those parts of the Pacific Coast Region which are well watered, either by rain or by means of irrigation, produce excellent crops of potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, and fruit; in some places, Indian corn grows abundantly.

51. In some portions of the Highland, and in all parts of the Pacific Slope, sufficient rain falls to produce grass. The buffalo is now seldom seen, and the elk and deer are rapidly giving place to the cattle, horses and sheep of the white inhabitants.



RELIEF MAP SHOWING THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

OBSERVE, the Coast Mountains, between which are numerous small valleys, well watered and fertile;—the rich and extensive valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, which lie east of these mountains;—the Sierra Nevada, which rises like an immense wall, with summits so high and cold as to bring down all or nearly all the rain on its western side and valleys, and to leave little or none for the high lands of Nevada.

SEE how numerous are the streams west of this ridge and in those two great valleys, and that their waters find their way to the Pacific by way of the Bay of San Francisco.

SEE, also, that the few small streams east of it have no access to the ocean, and that they mostly flow into lakes which have no outlets; also, that the mountain ranges in Nevada are short and extend in a northerly and southerly direction.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.



Copyright 1882.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGE shown on this map is the Sierra Nevada.

THE HIGHEST PEAK is Mt. Whitney

THE LARGEST BAY is San Francisco Bay.

THE LARGEST LAKE is Tulare Lake.

THE LARGEST CITIES in California are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San José, and San Diego.

THE LARGEST CITIES in Nevada are Virginia City, Reno, and Carson City.

MAP QUESTIONS.

CALIFORNIA.—In what part of what continent is California? **In the western part of the Western Continent.**

In what zone is it? **The North Temperate Zone.**

In what country is it? **The United States.**

Into what is the State divided? **Counties.** Which, therefore, is larger, a State or a county?

What does a county contain? **Cities, towns, and villages.**

What can you say of the size of California? It is nearly **twice as large as Kansas.**

Kansas measures about 200 by 400 miles and has an area of 82,080 square miles.

Which are the largest States in the Union? **Texas and California.**

What States on the Atlantic side of the United States are in the same latitude and have the same extent from north to south as California? (*See eastern border of the map.*)

What empire of Asia is in the same latitude as California? (*See western border of map.*)

By what is California bounded on the N.? E.? S.?

What ocean washes the western or longest side of California?

What four bays on the coast of California? Which is the largest and most important?

What two large rivers flow into San Francisco Bay? In what part of the State does the Sacramento rise? The San Joaquin? In what directions do they flow?

Into which side does each receive most of its branches? Mention some of the branches of the Sacramento? Of the San Joaquin? Among what mountains do these branches rise?

What two rivers in the northwestern part of the State?

What river in the Mohave Desert? In what part of the State is that desert?

Through what remarkable valley does the Merced River flow?

What two high mountains near the source of the Merced River?

What three high peaks southeast of these? Which is the highest peak in the United States? **Mt. Whitney.**

To what mountain range do these high peaks belong?

What lower range extends northwest and southeast between the Pacific Ocean and the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers?

At what high peak in the north do the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range meet? In what other part of California do these two ranges meet? What range extends from that point of meeting to the southeastern part of the State? What high peak in this range?

NEVADA.—By what is this State bounded on the N.? E.? S.? W.?

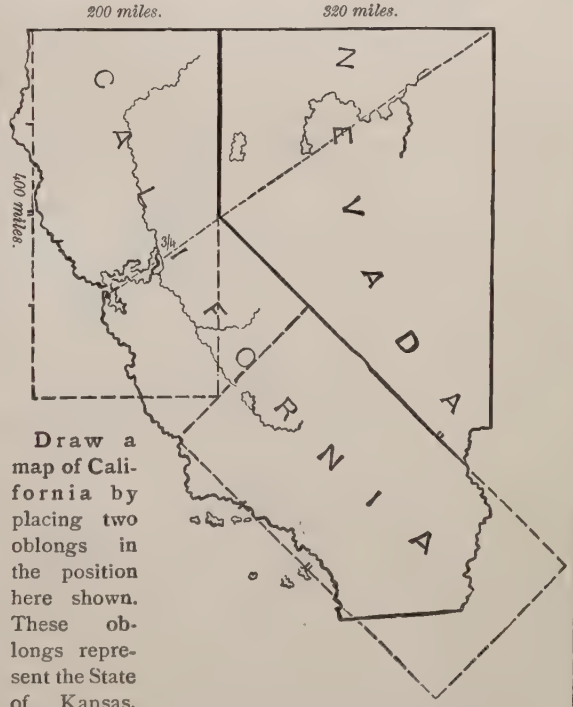
Mention its mountain ranges. In what direction do they extend?

Which is the largest river in Nevada? What is its largest branch?

By what river alone can water from Nevada reach the Pacific?

Into what do all the other rivers flow? **Into lakes or sinks which have no outlet to the ocean.**

Mention the largest lakes and sinks in Nevada? What is the capital of the State? Which is the largest city? Mention the other cities and towns in the State?



Draw a map of California by placing two oblongs in the position here shown. These oblongs represent the State of Kansas, which measures about 200 by 400 miles. This association will facilitate map-drawing and aid the memory in retaining a knowledge of distances.

Observe, that the northern boundary almost corresponds with the end of the oblong or of Kansas—200 miles—that the average width of the State is a little more than 200 miles, and that its whole length is about 50 miles less than twice that of Kansas, and that Lake Tulare is about 400 miles from the northern boundary. When its boundaries are drawn, add the mountains, rivers, lakes, and principal cities and towns.

Nevada may be drawn simply by adding its northern and eastern boundaries. Then proceed as directed.

1. **California** is about 750 miles from northwest to southeast. Its average width is about 200 miles. It is more than twice as large as all New England.

2. **Its coast-line** is very smooth, with but few harbors.

3. **The mountains** rise almost directly from the water.

4. **The Sierra Nevada** forms a part of the eastern boundary. The name is Spanish, and means **Snowy Range.**

5. Mt. Whitney, the highest peak, is nearly 15,000 feet. Mt. Shasta, and some others, are over 14,000 feet high.

6. **Along the western border** extends the Coast Range. This is lower, and the mountains serve for tilling or pasture to their summits.

7. **Between the two ranges** lies the great level valley drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin (*san wah-keen'*) Rivers.

8. **In the southeastern** part of the State is a deep valley or basin, called the Mohave Desert. A small portion of this is called the Death Valley. Much of this region is below the ocean level.

9. **In nearly every part of the State** there are many small and fertile valleys.

10. **The climate** of California is very healthful and pleasant, especially in the region near the sea and in the high mountain valleys.

11. **It resembles** that of Italy, especially along the coast.

12. The southern part of the State has a very dry, hot climate, and no summer rains.

13. There are very few hurricanes or thunderstorms, and snow seldom falls in the valleys.

NOTE.—It would be well to give the pupils, as an oral lesson, some description of the whirlwinds, thunder-storms, and snow-storms of the Eastern States. Usually pupils will be found in the class whose memory of a residence in the east will aid the effort of the teacher.

14. **The largest rivers** are the Sacramento and San Joaquin. Both of these are navigable by steamers for a considerable distance. They are fed by many large streams rising in the Sierra Nevada.

15. The Salinas flows into Monterey Bay, and the Russian River and Klamath flow into the Pacific.

16. **San Francisco Bay,** San Diego (*De-a'-go*) Bay, and Humboldt Bay are the principal harbors.

17. **Tulare Lake** is large and shallow; its water is muddy and impure. **Kern Lake** is like it, but smaller. **Lake Mono** is salt and bitter. **Lake Tahoe** is very pure and deep.

18. **Clear Lake** is beautiful, but impure. High up in the Sierras there are many small lakes, fed by the melting snows.

19. **California produces** great quantities of wheat, wool, wine, raisins, honey, beef, and fresh, dried, and canned fruits. Most fruits grow better here than elsewhere in the United States.

20. **There are extensive forests** of pine in the mountains, and of redwood along the coast. The "big trees" in Mariposa and Calaveras counties, are the largest in the world.

21. Large quantities of **gold and silver** are mined in the Sierra Nevada. There are also rich mines of **quicksilver** in Santa Clara county, and of various metals in all parts of the State.

22. Many salmon and trout are caught in the rivers.

23. **Yosemite Valley** is one of the wonders of the world. It has been worn in the solid rock by glaciers, or slowly moving rivers of ice. It is about eight miles long and nearly a mile deep. Many streams pour into it, forming wonderful waterfalls. One of these is said to be the highest in the world.

24. **The Geysers** are hot springs.

25. Among other **objects of interest** are Lake Tahoe and Mount Shasta, which are much visited by travelers on account of the beauty of their scenery.

NOTE.—It might be well to give oral lessons to the class concerning Yosemite, Mt. Shasta, gold-mining, and other topics of interest.

26. **The Sacramento Valley** produces most of the wheat. It has a rich, black soil, and the winter rains are usually abundant.

27. **The San Joaquin Valley** has also a fertile soil, but only little rain. It is cultivated mainly by irrigation.

28. **Santa Clara, Sonoma,** and **Russian River valleys,** are fertile and productive.

29. **The mountains of the Coast Range** have a good soil for grass, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle pasture there.

30. There are **beautiful valleys** about Los Angeles, which produce immense quantities of fruit.

31. **The higher mountains** and the south-eastern part of the State, are generally barren.

32. **CITIES.— San Francisco** is the largest city of California, having a population of about 350,000. It is the great center of commerce for the Pacific Coast.

33. **Los Angeles,** which is next to San Francisco in population, is celebrated for its delightful climate, its vineyards, groves, and orchards.

34. **Sacramento** is the capital of the State. The State House and other public buildings are here.

35. **Oakland,** on San Francisco Bay, and **San José,** in Santa Clara Valley, are beautiful cities.

36. **Other important cities** are San Diego, Stockton, Alameda, and Fresno.

NEVADA.

1. **Nevada is a table-land** between 4,000 and 5,000 feet in height. It is crossed from north to south by many parallel ranges.

2. **The Humboldt River** flows westward through a somewhat fertile valley, and into the Humboldt and Carson Sink, a shallow, alkaline lake, having no outlet.

3. **The Truckee River** flows from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake.

4. **The Colorado,** on the south, is a large river, flowing through a deep valley.

5. **Lake Tahoe** is high up on the slope of the mountains. It is very clear, pure, and beautiful. Most of the other lakes are shallow and bitter.

6. **The soil** is dry and barren, except in the river-valleys. Crops are raised by irrigation, especially along the Humboldt and Truckee Rivers. Large numbers of cattle and sheep pasture on the plains.

7. **The climate** is almost always dry, and the winters are colder than those of California. The air is pure and healthful.

8. **Silver** is the most important product of the mines. Gold, salt, borax, sulphur, and other minerals are produced abundantly. The most important silver mine is the Comstock Lode, at Virginia City.

NOTE.—An oral lesson should be given to the class, describing the process of mining and reducing silver ore.

9. **Forests** of pine grow on the slopes of the mountains; but large tracts of country produce only sage-brush and grease-wood.

10. **CITIES.— Carson City** is the capital of Nevada. It is situated in a fertile valley. Here is a mint, where money is coined; the State buildings are also here.

11. **Virginia City,** situated on the eastern slope of Mt. Davidson, is built upon the Comstock Lode. It is one of the chief mining places in the world.

12. **Reno,** on the Truckee River, a center of education and trade, is the seat of the State University and other State institutions.

13. **The great Sutro Tunnel,** designed to afford drainage of the mines of the Comstock lode, also access to them, was completed in 1879.

14. **Nevada became a State in 1864.**

VICINITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.



What bay east of San Francisco? Strait north?

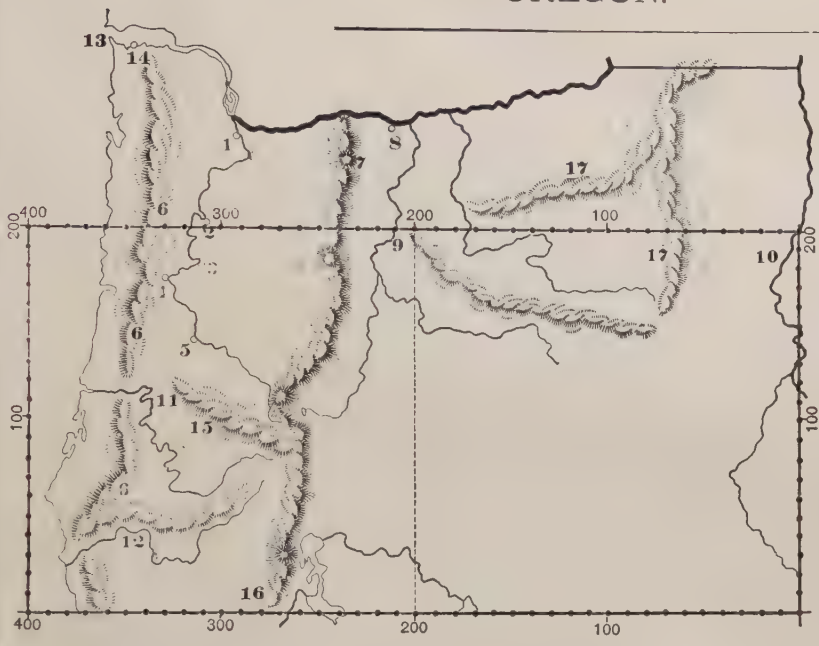
What large city on the eastern side of the bay, opposite San Francisco?

What bay north of San Francisco Bay? East of San Pablo Bay? What large river flows south and into Suisun Bay? What large city on the east bank of that river? What river flows into the Sacramento at that city?

What two rivers or creeks flow into the southern part of San Francisco Bay? What important city between them? What mountain in Contra Costa county? In Marin county? In Alameda county? What three in Santa Clara county?

What important river flows through Sonoma county? Through Napa county?

What is the county seat of Marin county? Of San Joaquin county? Of Napa county? Of Santa Clara county? Of Sonoma county? Of Solano county? Of San Mateo county?



Draw a map of this State on an oblong figure which is composed of two squares, and which represents Kansas in form and size—200 by 400 miles.

The names of the numbered places on this map are given below. Locate them on your drawing and tell where each is situated.

1. Portland.
2. Salem.
3. Albany.
4. Corvallis.
5. Eugene.
6. Coast Range.
7. Cascade Mts. & Mt. Hood.
8. The Dalles.
9. Des Chutes R.
10. Snake or Lewis R.
11. Umpqua R.
12. Rogue R.
13. Columbia R.
14. Astoria.
15. Calapooya Mts.
16. Siskiyou Mts.
17. Blue Mts.

1. **Oregon** has two principal mountain ranges, the Coast Range and the Cascade Mountains. The latter range is the higher. **Mt. Hood** is the highest peak.

2. **Between these two ranges** lie the fertile Valley of the Willamette (*wil-ăt' met*) and the smaller Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys.

3. **East of the Cascades** is a high plateau, with the Blue Mountains in the northeast. That part of the State which is east of the Cascades is called Eastern Oregon; that which lies west is called Western Oregon.

4. **The Climate of Western Oregon is mild and moist. Eastern Oregon is much higher and therefore colder; it has also less rain and more snow.**

5. **The forests** of cedar, pine, and other trees in Western Oregon are among the finest in the world.

6. **The Valleys of Western Oregon** and a portion of Eastern Oregon produce large crops of the best wheat and other grains.

7. Apples, pears, plums, and other fruits are abundant and excellent.

8. **Grass** grows well, and great quantities of beef and wool are produced.

9. **Gold, coal,** and other mineral products are mined in the mountains.

10. **The Columbia** is the largest river. **The Snake and Willamette** are its most important branches.

11. **The Rogue and Umpqua** flow into the Pacific, and carry great quantities of lumber to market.

12. **The fisheries** are valuable. Many salmon are canned for export.

13. **The people** are mostly engaged in farming and lumbering Thousands of people from various parts of the world have made their homes in Oregon, and the State has rapidly grown in population, wealth and importance.

14. **Portland** is the largest city. It is situated on the Willamette River, at the head of ship navigation. Its commerce is extensive.

15. **Salem,** the capital, is beautifully situated on the Willamette River.

16. **Astoria** is a seaport, with large salmon fisheries. **Other important places** are Eugene, The Dalles, Oregon City, Pendleton, Albany, La Grande, Grants Pass, Baker City, Roseburg, and Corvallis.

Draw a map of Washington as directed on previous page.

The names of the numbered places on this map are given below. Locate them on your drawing and tell where each is situated.

1. Vancouver Island.
2. Gulf of Georgia.
3. Mt. Baker.
4. Strait of Juan de Fuca.
5. Columbia R.
6. Clark Fork.
7. Mt. Olympus.
8. Puget Sound.
9. Seattle.
10. Olympia.
11. Mt. Rainier.
12. Mt. St. Helens.
13. Lewis or Snake R.
14. Walla Walla.
15. Mouth of Columbia R.
16. Tacoma.
17. Spokane.



MAP QUESTIONS.

(*See map on opposite page.*)

By what is Washington bounded on the N.? E.? S.? W.? By what is Oregon bounded on the N.? E.? S.? W.? What mountain ranges extend through both Oregon and Washington? Name the highest peak in Oregon. In what range is Mt. Hood? Name three high peaks of this range in Washington. What mountain in the northwestern part of Washington?

What three rivers in Oregon between the Coast and the Cascade Range? Which drains the largest valley? What cities on this river? Which of them is the capital? Which the largest? What important Sound in Washington? What cities on Puget Sound? What city in the southeastern part of Washington?

What capes on the coast of Oregon? Of Washington? What large British island northwest? What strait between Washington and Vancouver Island?

1. **Washington** is in the northwestern part of the United States.

2. **Its mountains** include the Coast Range and the Cascade Mountains. Between them lies the basin of Puget Sound, which has many islands, channels, and harbors. East of the Cascade Mountains is the great plain of the Columbia.

3. Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, and Mount Baker, of the Cascade Range, and Mount Olympus of the Coast Range, are the highest peaks in Washington.

4. **The soil** in the valleys is generally fertile.

5. **Eastern Washington** contains fine farming land.

6. **Splendid forests** grow on the lands west of the Cascade Range.

7. **Various grains** and fruits thrive.

8. **Fish** are very abundant.

9. **The climate** is cool and healthful, with abundant rains in winter; but little snow falls in the valleys.

10. **The principal rivers** are the Columbia, Snake, and Clark.

11. **Olympia** is the capital. **Seattle** is the largest city. **Tacoma** and **Spokane** have increased in population and importance with wonderful rapidity.

12. If you should travel across Oregon or Washington eastward from the coast, you would pass over,—first, a narrow strip of land; then, the Coast Range; then, a wide valley or basin containing fine farming and timber lands; then, the Cascade Range, when you are about one-third the way across; and, at last, over a great expanse of higher, drier land, comprising numerous plains and valleys.

13. The summits of the Cascade Range are so high and, consequently, so cold, that most of the vapor coming from the Pacific is condensed before crossing the range; this is why rain is abundant west of the Cascade Range, and scanty east of it.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

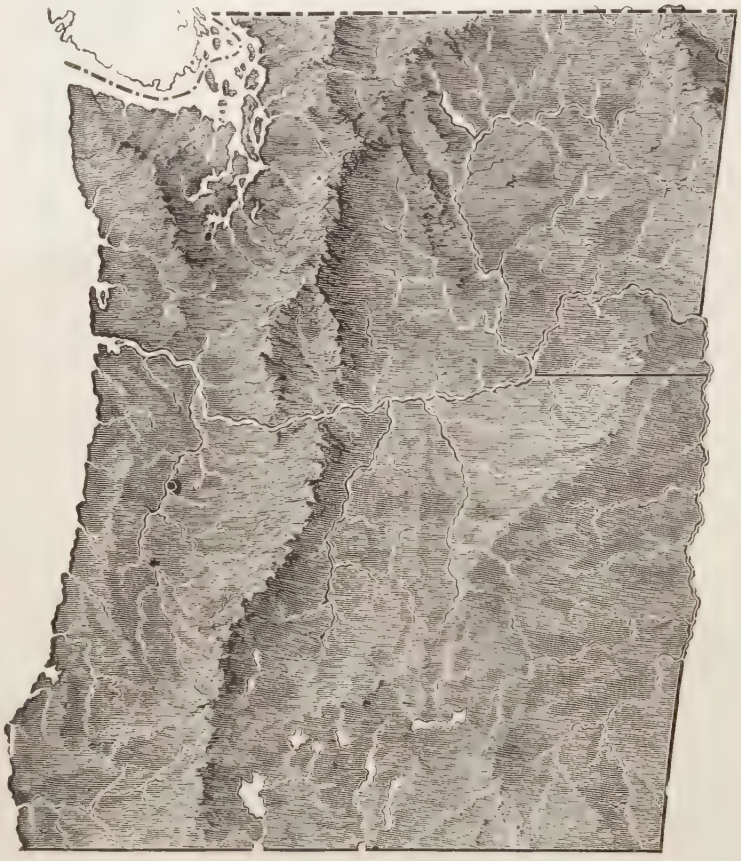


THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGE shown on this map is the Cascade Range.

THE HIGHEST PEAKS are Mount Rainier and Mount Hood.

THE LARGEST CITIES are Portland & Seattle.

OBSERVE, that Paris, Vienna, and Geneva are in the same latitudes as Washington; and that Venice, Genoa, Nice, and Marseilles are in the same latitudes as Oregon.



Relief Map of Oregon and Washington, showing their Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Willamette Valley, Puget Sound, Valley, or Basin, the Great Plain of the Columbia, etc.

IDAHO.

1. **Idaho** has generally an elevated and mountainous surface. The Bitter Root and the Rocky Mountains are on the east. The western part is traversed by the Snake River.

2. **The climate** is dry, and the winters are not very cold in the valleys. Crops are raised mainly by irrigation, except in the northwest. There is an abundance of wild grass for cattle. Gold-mining is the most important industry.

3. **Boise** is the capital. Other important places are Pocatello, Moscow, Lewiston, Wallace, and Montpelier.

UTAH.

1. **Utah** is nearly square in form.

2. **It is a table-land** about 5,000 feet in average height, and is divided into two basins by the Wasatch Mountains, which cross the State from the northeast to the southwest.

3. Some of the mountains rise 14,000 feet above the sea-level.

4. On the east side of the range lies the basin of the Colorado, with its two main branches, the Green and the Grand.

5. **The Green and Colorado Rivers** flow through a wonderful cañon some 800 miles long and thousands of feet deep.

6. **Great Salt Lake** is about 40 by 80 miles in extent. The water is very salt and heavy. It is supplied by the Bear and Jordan Rivers. It has no outlet.

7. **The climate** is dry, mild, and healthful. There is but little snow in the valleys. In winter the mountains gather great quantities of snow, which melt in summer, forming large streams of water. These are used for irrigating the valleys.

8. **Crops** of all kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits of the Temperate Zone, are raised abundantly.

9. **The silver** and other minerals of Utah are of great value.

10. **Forests** are scanty, except in the highest mountains. There are large tracts of desert.

11. **The mountain streams** are of great service in the irrigation of the land, and in furnishing water power.

12. Of **artesian wells**, several thousand have been sunk in Utah.

13. **The Great Salt Lake** affords considerable salt, which is nearly pure.

14. **Salt Lake City** is large and flourishing. Next in importance are Ogden, Provo City, Logan, Park City, Springville, and Spanish Fork.

15. **HISTORY.—Utah** was purchased from Mexico in 1848, having been settled by Mormons in 1847. It was organized as a Territory in 1850, and admitted as a State in 1896.

ARIZONA.

1. **Arizona is a high plain or table-land,** crossed by mountains.

2. The highest summit is Humphrey Peak, which rises to the height of 12,562 feet. The average height of the table-land is some 7,000 feet.

3. **The gorge of the Colorado** is very narrow and several thousand feet deep. The Gila has a broader and more open valley.

4. **The climate** is very dry throughout a large part of the Territory. It is almost everywhere temperate and healthful.

5. Much of the **surface** is bare rock (or alkaline desert), though there is a large area of fertile land along the Gila and the lower Colorado. The northeastern part of Arizona has extensive grazing lands. There are large forests of pine and other trees on the principal mountain ranges.

6. **Abundant crops** of all the American grains are grown upon the irrigated lands, and the lower Colorado Valley is especially productive.

7. **Gold, silver,** and nearly all the metals and precious stones abound in Arizona.

8. **The Indian tribes** comprise the Apaches, (*a-pă' chez*), Navajos (*nă' vä-hōz*), Maricopas, Pimas, Papagoes, Yumas, Mohaves, and Hualapais. These Indians are settled on reservations, and most of them are engaged in farming, stock-raising, and other pursuits.

9. **Tucson** (*tū-sŏn'*) the former capital, is the largest city. Phœnix, the capital, Bisbee, Globe, Nogales, Tombstone, Prescott, and Flagstaff are places of importance, and there are other growing towns in the Territory.

10. The public school system of Arizona provides free instruction for the youth.

11. **Arizona was formerly** a part of Mexico. It was organized as a Territory in 1863.

ALASKA.

(*See map of the United States.*)

1. **Alaska includes** a portion of the American mainland extending some 1,400 miles along the coast. It also includes a large portion of the Aleutian Islands, and a range of islands skirting the peninsula and the mainland southward.

2. **It is bounded** by the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, Bering Sea, and Canada.

3. **The northern portion** of the mainland is a sterile plain, rising along the Arctic coast into a table-land.

4. **The Alaskan Range** extends through the peninsula, and the Coast Range forms a portion of the eastern boundary.

5. **Alaska** has many volcanoes, of which a number are known to be active.

6. **Mount St. Elias,** near the boundary, is believed to be about 18,000 feet in height.

7. **Its climate** is warmer than that of regions in the same latitude on the eastern coast.

8. **Rains** are copious, and the southwest wind, tempered by the great current of the North Pacific, moderates the intensity of the cold.

9. **Its fertile land** is mostly in the southern part; there grain and vegetables thrive.

10. **Forests** of pine and other trees are extensive.

11. **The Yukon** is its longest river. It is navigable for steamers for over 1,200 miles. There are many rivers and lakes.

12. **Animal life** is very abundant, including salmon, codfish, the seal, walrus, bear, moose, and vast flocks of birds of passage.

13. **Alaska,** formerly called Russian America, was purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867, for $7,200,000.

94.8.22

Pearl 80 Griffin.
Genevieve 86 Griffin
Genevieve 94 Spell
Av. = 97

Genevieve Van Dusen.
Genevieve Van Dusen.

